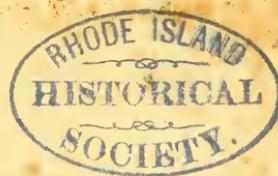


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5

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THE
HISTORY OF THE WARS
WHICH AROSE OUT OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION:

No. 2. IN A SERIES OF VOLUMES.
RHODE ISLAND TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
A REVIEW OF THE CAUSES OF THAT EVENT.

BY ALEXANDER STEPHENS,
OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.

statui res gestas populi Romani strictim, uti quæque memoria
digna videbantur, perscribere: eo magis, quod mihi a spe, metu, partibus rei-
publicæ animus liber erat. *SAL. de conjurat. Catil.*

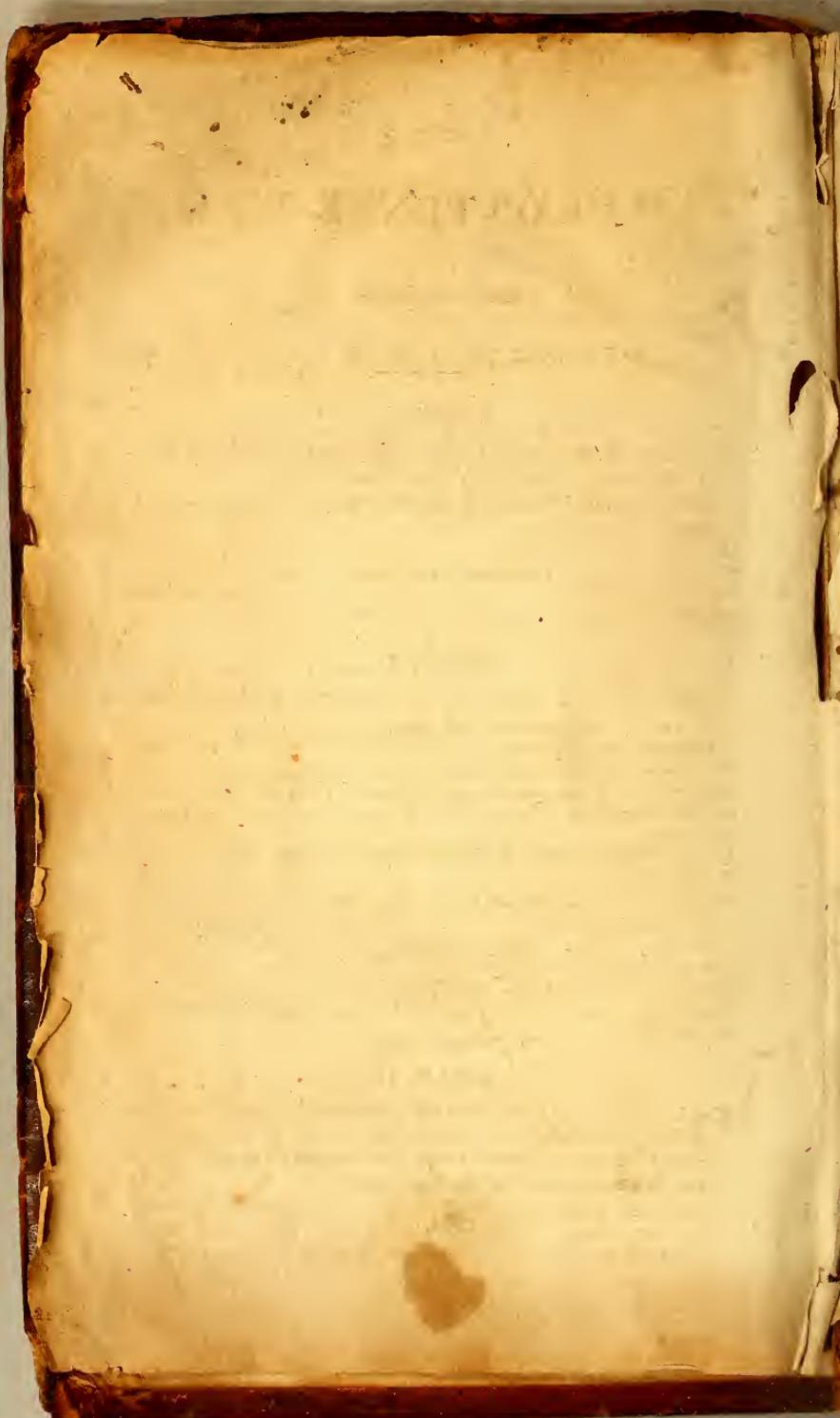
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN BIGREN, AND
THOMAS L. PLOWMAN.

1804.



Aa - Aa

1

Aacolgaguassine Kettle In Coppery S

Aagausaata Cheah'it in River

Aaktionak Skin Mas

Aak go ye z

Aal go shoo z

Aan go tta z

Aamok Yes Nau

Aamook Angleton S

Aana Road C

Aana Path w C

Aana Way C

Aaliquutli Bloom N.

Aatinuha Thirteen N.

Aatinoush Eighteen N.

Aatienna Pouloose N.

Aatipusunk Nineteen N.

Aatinusha Twelve N.

Aatinunkash Sixteen N.

Aatipollunk Fifteen N.

Aatonushash Seven Loos N.

Arunchemokaw News (tell me yours) Two

Aatu Deer (a) N.

29

Aa - Ac

Aaian Fog N.S.

Aayeketake Spade, a S.

Abeseur Veisla S.

Aboekquissuash Malista, of the house Rev.

Abtonen Speaks to, Z.

Abtonne Speaks about Z.

Abtschi alway Z.

Abtschicgochgitullen Death.

The bled to, Z.

Abtschihillak whooping cough Z.

Abtschihillen whooping cough

He has the, Z.

Abtschinatup afflicted (he was) to death, Z.

Abtschinatutu Tormented (to be)

afflicted, Z.

Abtschinatup afflicted (he was) Z.

Acawmuck notes hem camellia over the water Rev.

Accecow or Patiquarro

Fire (a spark of) S.

Accowson Step (to) or go up S.

Accommodesthi Particles S.

Accongaiuwuk Bend (to) S.

Accopialamun Peed (to) with a spoon S.

Accondoos Berries (blue, in bunches of grapes) very pleasant S.

Accucumero Tree Mulberry let.

Ac - Ac

Achewewu Bushes (thick with) 2

Achgatamauwan distributed to him 2

Achgamew Broad 2

Achigahitewoagan distribution 2

Achgetaktschellak (ump/ing)
over the fence 2

Achgeetigami Hastily to drink 4

Achgegingen Teach(t) 2

Achgettemakinagueachtol
Poorly (they look) 2

Achgeinguoam beheld, look 2

Achgenindin Blame(s) to another
one another 2

Achgepinguacu Blind (he is) H

Achgegin Teach(t) to instruct 2

Achgepahew Deaf (he is) H

Achgepingwe Blind (he is) H

Achgenindewoagan Report (a bad) 2

Achgegindewoagan Teaching,
information 2

Achgetkschowachpachsigan
medicine for worms 1

Achgeulan Rain/sudden frost 2

Achgeindiken Read(s) 2

Achgiikbi mocking jester 2

Achgiinchow quick, sharp to hear 2

Achgigitrawan mock(s) or laugh at
somebody 2

Achgiwatillu deceiveth, cheat 2
 Achgiqwewiowagash sport, pastime 2
 Achgiuchsooowagash drunkenness 2
 Achgikbi Tree Blownwood or Bark 2
 Achgiwatillewagan Deceit Fraud 2
 Achgiqwewa playeth be noisy 2
 Achgiwak Loco 1 Min
 Achgi Barth Min
 Achgi or Chgi Barth Mot
 Achgiwak Loco Mot
 Achgoak Snake(s) 2
 Achgoak Serpent in Mind
 Achgiuchso Drunk(h)ead 2.
 Achgechgami manen Peint(s)te
 partly 2.
 Achgepingwa Blinder(h)ead 2.
 Achgumkogut Cloudy H
 Achgumkotk Cloud 2
 Achgumnan Cloak(s) one 2
 Achgumnan Cloak(s) two 2
 Achgusse Burnt(s)te Kotela 2
 Achgumtrotk Cloud Min
 Achkenanawagan False Mot
 Achkiwilekewagan Irrigation 2

Achtiweiendans Disquiet (to be) or
trouble in mind 2

Achibis Bind up/bordress a wound 2

Achie nummaechtew Sick/January/Red

Achienonauuwem Speak, say trice, Red

Achmonnateek Krief. Nau

Achneleup/it West Moh.

Achrochuewijayjuwate Show (they go)
to see, & to

Achrochuewate Travelling (they have)
had, 2

Achrowet hard dangerous 2

Achowallaagan Love Mind.

Achowalogen Labour (to) hard toil 2

Achowi Earnestly 4.

Achpoem Corn/roasted, 2

Achzo Home/alt. Mind

Achzitind somewhere (to be) 2

Achziney Sleep (a place to) 2

Achzroques Mouse(s) 2

Achzramiso Walker (to) 2

Achzroalinawall Mocked (they) have
laughed at him 2

Achzitawineen Abide with us 2

Achzraywcoayh Back woods Nau

Achzid Stay abide 2

Achpoem Bread 2

Achpisschiall, Timber, logs 2

Achpitichinda Awyspech is from you 2

Achpitichinda Pulto, awys 1

Achpitotsch stay (let him) 2

Achprequot wounded 2

Achramou Walks like about 2

Achpignon Plate or any sounding
Instrument 2

Achpoguwayh Back wood. Name

Achpo there, he is at home 2

Achpishigamen Follow to, 1

Achpitischechir Stop it to prevent 2

Achpekok wounded (a) 2

Achpiva (float, sue of) 2

Achpiguak Fleas 2

Achpuissim Roast 1 to 2

Achpishigamen Follow to a certain
place 1.

Achpiken somewhere to be, 2

Achquontonken Speech to make a long

Achquonckten Roof to cover a to

Achquiman to accuse somebody to

Achquator Fleated it to the Shore 1

Ackquatschickewoaganito
Tomplae of we ffe into 4

Ackquane men Net catched with this 4

Ackquanzo woagan base weganito
Whoredom 2

Ackquataken & Shoot mark 2

Ackquatschickewoagan
The placers 2

Ackquechq Sun/die Nav

Ackquianis Blanket 2

Ackquindowagan Accusation large 2

Ackquidatkenitie Barth (upon) 2

Ackquipelawon Hoela 2

Ackquit put on 2

Ackquasenmen Poshty with a Net 2

Ackquasan Net a Bush 4

Ackquoke Snake 2 Nav

Ackquonckhen Cover a Roof 4

Ackquonquigew long timber 2

Ackquoanau catched with a Net 2

Ackquonalukquijaw Corn a long ear of 4

Ackquindin to accuse wood 4

Acknimekiganan Pusk to give him a 4

Acksin Stone (a) 2

Acksin Stone (a) Nav

Acksanaja Hard Mole

Achzinomhoan Spoon a Pewter 2
 Achsinnaminschi Sugar Tree 2
 Achsinsetheticia Trapa Steel 2
 Achschellewati Scatterbag disperse 2
 Achsenkensak Scatterbag in walking 6
 Achsikiminschi Horn 2
 Achsinriged Stony 2
 Achsin Stone Min
 Achsinrate Stonies 2
 Achtuckis Deer(s) Small 2
 Achtuckwachetion Deer(s) pair 2
 Achtu Deer(a) 2
 Achtuckwiminschi Red Root 2
 Achtsangi pocketed it ^{secretly} took five to
 Achtschipatman to talk Strang
 wonderfull 2
 Achtschicknai persuade before and 2
 Achtagutigischi Days(they) are
 short 2
 Achtschipilissiu to behave Strang
 wonderfull 2
 Achtschingisochi he vented to go 2
 Achtschinkewagan disobedience 2
 Achtschipatman to talk Strang
 rough 2
 Achwipisgeu Dark(very) 2
 Achwangandawagan Peace, strong
 lasting 2
 Achwuntowagon love Moh

Ac - Ah

9

Achwamatisin Priest full grown &
Achiowawingea Bark (a steep high) 2
Achwilete hard wood some lime 2
Achioc schelaam Rain is it very hard H.
Achiwangundowoi very perceable 2
Achitie chukie we man Are the Deer
, beauty where you come to.
Achitangotie something very small to
Achokhican Dish (to make a) S.
Accokhinnisnew Carry to upon ones
Shoulders S.
Acomlaw Boat (a) S
Acole Deer skin (a) Red.
Aconaqunnauog Beads (fisend ch) Red
Acoave Rain (in) or to no purpose Red
Aequakeyee Woman (a) Non
Adamain Fall (a) S Adamosu Fall (a) S.
Aetlicke Knocethard do you) C
Aetlicke macha Atappe Boxes (may be
You have two or three) Red.
Aetlicke that you may know C
Agashu Green (New)
Agwiskinowan Waves of the Sea S.
Ahas Crabs (a) S
Ahsos Raved (a) C
Akikan to exalt somebody to
Akankivegai descended or sprung
from 2
Ahangashkafrazone Winter (a Sharp) Red

Ah - Ah

Ah-muock Merry set of every Red

Ahooeshe Climb soja Tree 2

Ahcuppalst See Nan

Ah-gur cover (is) und 8

Ah-kari to excite somebody to

Ah-ketek Stroud a foot of cloth 2

Ahno Mana rich 2

Ah-tee Earth Nan

Ah-ki-nit-ek Pallet Nan

Ah-ki-tu-wa-ye Hunt (is) watching
harts one 8.

Ah-oo-ongwa Bird-stomaching Nan

Ahoallicwa matusis to feel Good 2

Ahowatau esteem (to) value 2

Ahowatau loved (he is) 2

Ahoaltuwaagan Love 2

Ahoaltau to love one 2

Ahowal love him 2

Ahoweli willful 2

Ahwoapewi Strong 2

Ahpook Peat vs 8.

Ahquarmanu Shows (a) 3

Ahquokhoo Dramas 8.

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Akstokke Snake (a) Naw
 Aksemurus prakaura
 Walnut (a) S.
 Akshowcutteis Bird (a) with carna-
 tion coloured wings S
 Aksequa Crane (a) Naw
 Akshahkaneque Squirrel
 (a flying) Naw
 Aksmimintz Walnut Tree Naw
 Akokaatluckgozaia Green (Naw)
 Aksheepenzo Thin N.
 Aktaacanmimintz Tree Dog
 Wood Naw
 Aksharam Lobster (a) S.
 Akwahapawnkop Eagle (aw Naw
 Akter Stinkette (a) S.
 Ajandasnoagan Desires 2
 Ajankelendam to be indifferent
 unconcerned 2
 Ajaskemie for good and all 2
 Ajepen Buck 1a 2
 Ajicic if only, if but 2
 Ajii lake is 2
 Ajoskeemie Entirely finally 2
 Ajankissowagan Calmness of mind 2
 Ajankelendassowagan Indifference 2

121. Aj - Av

Ajutte mattaque Duel (a) C.

Ajutta War (to make) C.

Aitowh Ball (a) S.

Airossapansik Squirrel Flying (a) S.

Akesuog. Cards they are to New.

Aketash money (tell my) New

Akores Swedes C.

Akontant Muttacoondah
Plaister (a) S.

Akores mitaate ajuttamew Swedes they
are good & faithful warriors C.

Alagisckgu Spend the day in Z.

Alalechetschik the dying Z.

Alasoken Separate (to) Z.

Alapha tomorrow E.

Alachimain Rest (to) Z.

Alapitan Kiss (a) S.

Alagondewonke after Sunday Z.

Alawessin to be not able to perform Z.

Alachimontenamis
to rest happy Z.

Alappiechis to speak quick Z.

Alappaige early in the morning Z.

Alachiroagan Rest Z.

Alakschachaw the wind ceases Z.

Alank Star (a) Ned.

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1795.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

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Allett they are rotten 2
Allett Rotten 2
Alendimijek Some of good 2
Alende Some H.
Alenkiallo Kunkquench the 2
Allecken to Die 2
Althaquot Stormy, rainy weather 2
Alige if so H.
Alige nevertheless if so H.
Alige Ndallennusca
nevertheless I will go H
Allummashen Throw(s) 2
Allumsook Away(they go) 2
Allowiwi more 2
Allummoochwalan to bring wind
away 2
Allitozagor Story a Table 4
Allunsticard Bulletmould 2
Allagacan Servant Messenger 2
Allumhammock they set off by
water 2
Allumapto men Speak to Say and 2
Allmewachtock curvy or spread
ye abroad 2
Allowigamern Overcome(s) Subdue 2
Alende Some 2

Allokate more powerful 2

Allummoochachton Carry it away 2

Allante Cows Name

Allowin Cat & Coot 3.

Allawin Hunt 2

Allan Schakusinak Hold him
by the tail 4

Allans Arrow Bullet 2

Allapahwe Tomorrow Name

Allum Dog 2

Allimoacan Fear apprehension 2

Allumtoonken to speak or say on 2

Allowishleek Left over 2

Allomissinischek Sarapariella 2

Allotakas in Teach to instruct 2

Allomakewukie Hill (on the
north side of a) 2

Allaangwoosuuk Star (a) 5.

Allanquewate Stars 2

Allummeuchton Weeping
(he went away) 2

Allapechellan Rock a child 2

Allumsitam Set us go 2

Alocuwoagan Jeanness 2

Allokakawineen Teach us 2

Allokus Lean poor 2

17 Allusisall arrows, bullets 2
 ed Alloguepsi Flat, Cap 2
 mo - Allobatillow overturned
 and upset (the canoe is) 2
 imr Allemichillow Passing by or
 on Flying 2
 in Allamhakirk In the Earth 2
 min Allassiliney Shotbag (a) 2
 inte Allemitschellachton
 the to roll something along 2
 cor fell Alumsin to go away 2
 onl bat Alowelendamoaagaw
 on Great high esteem 2
 cor cou Alomeoachton Carry to abroad 2
 the thi Alapijeyjurooagaw Activity
 car quickness 2
 ed Allegotto Amemens Sean
 alc (the child of) 2
 sis Alamungee withdraw 2
 to Alowelendamoa to esteem
 of highly 2
 hit wh Allohumasiv Show(s) 2
 wa thi Alamaawompe Poisets Nav
 en ca Allojeno Sent 2
 ce Allojibolle Amachol upset
 ca overturned (the Boat is) 2
 oc ro Allocilek most weighty of great
 to concern 2
 e Alod Forth
 c Alauus Dave (a) N.J.

Alum Dog Nan
 Alum Dog Mew
 Amaunsch or Ausauonsh or
 Amaunamoke take away No.
 Amaunuwaw paedsha
 Messenger is come No.
 Amangamek Fish (a large) 2
 Amangilook Big ^{too} large, they are 2
 Amandamen Feels (to) 2
 Amange great big large 2
 Amangamequak large fishes 2
 Amangasackquiminschi
 Sparsek Oak 2
 Amangatlockat Coarse Linen 2
 Amandamogase Feeling 2
 Amatschipuis Turkey Buzzard 2
 Amangachroques Rats 2
 Amatschiecksie to speak broken 2
 Amaantind Child Nan
 Amanechwinat Throwing over the
 Chains 2.
 Aman Fishing line rope to 2.
 Amaumer awake 8.
 Amaquitekemem to cut off 2
 Amasrnalsi unwell (16 feet) H.
 Amangilinkkattachogikellen
 Heavy (he had a very) walk H.

Am - Am:

175

Amman Nishhooka H.
Amatsenisowapassigan
Cats foot an herb 2
Amawuk nolacecon Great tailway 3.
Amata Bees Nan
Amatschimnitzi Mole a Nan
Amawugachewi Speak to or cry aloud 3
Amachayiw Belly Moh
Amemens Child 2
Amen Nussacum Bitter 3.
Amenee Pidgeon (a) N.
Amentschinsiw praise to god known 2
Amemensuwi Child like 2
Ame Yes Nan
Amechackwilewachlowagan
chastisement 2
Ametschimi often 2
Amenacacac Seeds 3
Amemensac Children 2
Anemi Pigeon 2
Amenemnit a little Babe 2
Amentschinsin Praise 2
Amendchewoagan disobedience
Stubborness 2.
Amemiwae Pigeons 2
Amiutschimellachgit those who
praise me 2
Amutschilachzini disobedient Babe 2
Amutschindewoagan Pigeon

Amintschucksooagan dissolved twice 2.

Amikilleu Fr. 3 (by) dissolved 1.

Ammowski adamoin adamosu
Ballito 8.

Amoschimoe Buck (a Spike) gearling 2

Amome Sow 8.

Amochuula Poplar Tree N.

Amoquigachschekchin to bruise the
nail of the finger 2

Amotoketum Turkey Buzzard N.

Amochol Canoe(s) or Boat 2

Amocwak Bees 2

Amoe Bee(s) 2

Amonsoquallie Bear 8.

Amochelke Poplar Tree 2

Amookas Butterfly N.

Amotkoth Target 8.

Amptalarban Day (it is broad) Few,

Amptkone Pan (a prying) 2.

Ampeconomindz Special (to make) 8.

Amuwoor to take 1. 2.

Amunwentsch Target 8.

Amuicwoagan Resurrection 2

Amucic to rise up from laying down 2

Amuise he is risen 2.

Amailape he is risen up 2.

Amiel Rose, get up 2
Ameigenian to raise one 2
Anasthommin Howls, or break up. Rev
Anastig Howls Rev.
Anasthommin Teamer Breaks up for makin
Anastigamash Howls Rev
Anasthommin to win Howling or
Breaking up Rev.
Anamakeesuckschionum Rain it will
to day Rev.
Anan sowankitawas goes to the
South West Rd
Anaukessineash Acorns Rev.
Anatokieton Care (to lake) 2
Anacanall Mats 2
Anacan Mats (made of Rushes) 2
Anatschikauwewoagan Crutaceous
Care 2
Arik Farewell, the word at parting S.
Anawal Chicks Crows (the Cock) Rev
Anatish or Mauchish Be going Rev.
Anaskunk Howls Rev.
Anawuck Shells Rev.
Anassas Birds (a) Lt.
Anatus Stars (a) Mats
Anatiteenuk gone (they are) Rev
Anahquashawick gone (they are) Rev
Anastimminus Acorn (a) S.

AN to AN

Anide woagan Hold of something to
Aninsikillew Youngster of a Bear or Bois 20
Anukrogannaw Push to give him a to
Anidare Hold for fast something to
Anit Petrified (at all) Red.

Anischik Banks be layed to
Anmaranackochschepe Snaps to make
to night Red
Anmaranackochschepe 3
Anitash Corn (Rotten) Red
Ankitta sowoagan moss to
Ankitton loose stuff to
Anna Kakees Mother C

Annitui or Mauchie Bone the is Red
Annauke mat Matsa fine sort of sleep on Red
Anschick now. Name I have
forgotten my Red
Anoc weawash here him Red
Anosche Shoestring to
Anoschicau Shoestrings to
Anowwaino Suck (to) 3
Anogas Stars (as) Mas.
Anockgas Stars (as) Red
Anouant Haroest (as) Red
Anockus Stars (as) Red
Ansipitiken Bird (to) up into Sheaves to
Ansipauimauarlam Well (an) very Red
Anschiwi more by Degrees 3

Anansacoon Mat (a) made of Roots S.
Anaqushauog Traders Red
Anaqushenle Trade place w/ Red
Anoguat River Red
Anakausu Labourers Red
Anakausichick Labourers Red
Anakish or Mauchish Go Red
Anamakeesuck Day (thus) Red
Anashajue Empty Mole
Ananson Mat (a) S
Arikorop Dead C
Ancaquins Pot (a) S
Andolimp Channel Nar
Andranne Bullfrogs 2
Anegusanequessuck Squirrel
(a little colored) Red
Anenacoi by degrees, not at once 2
Anekhu Bark 2
Aney Root, Patha 2
Anechunallay Canoe (a Bark) 2
Arena by degrees 2
Angel Death Nar
Angelunkas Dead (they are) 2
Angollop Died (they) 2
Angel Died 2
Angollock he is dead 2
Anhotonton to interpret 2
Anipi Gischuck January 2

22 An - Ap

Ansernummen to take together 2

Anum Dog (a) (Mas)

Anumacock Dogs Few

Anunema Help me Few

Anwadis Child Moh

Anwisachge Kauntackew Nelluck
Beckst(s) occasion to tell me 4

Aotawte Rat (a) S.

Aparausnenans Corn parched in the fire S.

Apahkammundi Go after S.

Apalamo Recover (to) from a sudden fit 2

Apalassawa Viper (a) Nau

Apachgilentschacksi Wash your hands 2

Apacus Partridge (a) S.

Apatschen Return (to) 1

Apaligare Tread (to) upon 2

Apasuctuequt Winding Nau

Apatschime Return (when) 3

Apami In vain 2

Apachloquepi Crown (a) 2

Apatschijenque when we come back 2

Apagihew Planting (to come from) 2

Apallauwin Hunting to return from 2

Apanochein Cutting wood (to come from) 2

Apacet Throw (to) any thing away S

Apalogen come (to) from working 2

Ape Bread 41
Ape Trap Rio
Apeu mat Home she is not abj Rio.
Apetaruk poan toasted Bread or
Boiled - 3.
Apendelluxia Partaker (to be made) 2
Apendeluxia Enjocing 4
Apegoors Moccetas 5.
Apendelluxowagan Partaker
(the being made) 2
Apendeluxia Partaker (to be made) 2
Apeisacka Bowstring c
Apetekican Arroil ray 2
Apilri Pischea Presently (it will be
dark) c
Apilri Afongo Presently (it will be day) c
Apiltschi By and By 2
Apissumma Warm the former Rio.
Apit by the way 2
Apissumma Warm the former Rio
Ajom or Apimash Thighs etc Rio
Apeowalo Rinstay 5.
Apeowakac Oysters 11.
Apeowakaprons Bread 5
Apeow Tobacco 5.
Apeowernogutch Bread (to make) 5

Apowhole, horious Whelps S.

Apowguatecus Alone S.

Apome Thig's S

Apongar Tomorrow C

Appesuck Tree (Apple) No.

Appetano Hot Nau

App Bread Nau

Apitonagan Word(s) Z

Apitapeca drowned (by) Z

Apitendam Die(t) for sorrow
and grief Z

Apanna Bed (a) let.

Apuat Easy Z

Apungel Die(t) easy, quick Z

Apucawachto Cheap Z

Aputschieckton Turn (to) the right
Side out Z

Apueckton Easy (to make) light Z

Aquie jackquassame Hard (be not so) Red

Aquie wussau molo ash Askido not much Red

Aquie musquantash Anger (cease from) Red

Aquiran Cloth C

Aquie kuttannan do not tell Red

Aquahog Woman Nau.

Aquickotau mowash Scorn (do not) Red.

Aquic watahish Drink (do not) Red
" Wauonatans Drink (do not) all Red
" Kewnicktashash, leave (do not) one Red
" Assokish Foolish (be not) Red
" Pakolash away (do not put) Red
" Chechequinawayean Rob (do not) one Red
" Pokestrahans Break (do not) the kind of marriage Red
" Mooskishawous Disclose (do not) Red
" Wopwauwash Peace (hold yours) Red
" Guniteash Fields worn out Red.
" Aquic do not Red
" Cheawauwish Charlestown Red
" Mesquittash gassish do not make ado Red.
" Mishash Name (do not) Red
Aguiqueaque Sun (the) Red
Aquitayore taux Boat (a small) S
Aquitintan Boat (a) S
Aquaec Woman S.
Aguene Peace, Red —
Aquataneik Tree (a green) S.
Aquituck Cease Arms Red
Aquitayore Mangoy Ship (a great) — S.
" Asapan Pudding (hasty) S.

Aquonkussum Coal a Plate S.

Ascumetecimnis Baten have you not yet
had
Asapian Pudding (a hairy) S.

Asauanash Plumstones painted NW

Ascowegassim good morrow NW.

Aschacheijas Empty Hand

Aschakama Pitch (to) or deep Coal S

Aschowie Savim (to) Z

Aschanquassim Rejected (to be)
cast away Z

Aschlekhella over it goes on another Z

Ascaletochi unripe Z

Aschakisa poor (one who is quite)
has nothing Z

Aschacitille Savim (to) Z

Ascowegassim good morrow NW.

Ascowegassim good morrow NW.

Aschowitchan Rafeas Z

Ascamansor Gots along S.

Ascamauk Bellau S

Ascavasgwas Weeds (Sea) S.

Ascoob Squash 41.

Aseneshesk Pitch some small
sticks NW.

Asgashachgoos Snake (a green) 2
Ashop Nels Rv.
Ashaunt Lobster Rv.
Ashotkasispekake Snakebites Rv
Askug Snake (a) Rv.
Ashopepock Kemp Rv.
Ashopeenish Past (make) the Boat Rv.
Ashuketteass Watch/keep Rv
Ashwittleachick Guard (the) Rv
Askaski Green Rv.
Astiwi Rv, green 2
Askun Rawsitay Rv.
Astutokemis Awatie (are you not yet) Rv
Askukkowene Sleep you yet Rv.
Askuttaaqueompsin How do you Rv
Astiquall herbs grass 2
Asnraumpmauntam I am very well Rv
Askunmech Rv 5
Askegut Tree (Green) 4
Aspechwe Ascend (to) go up (to) 2
Aspernummen lift (to) up 2
Aspernummook lift up 2
Aspeanna-Ottawa Earth the S.
Aspeyau or Asquam He is not come yet Rv.
Aspernusin lift (to) be, up 2
Asprummauntam Sachim Howdah the
Sachim Rv.

Aspaunimannans committances
How doth your wife now.

Aspaunimannawoote Committances
How doth your Children now

Aspummissin Departed he is not yet now

Aspumnewoote Gone (they are not) by now.

Aspummeiwu Gone he is not by now.

Asqueowan Arrows. S.

Asquam Not yet now.

Assimnains Walnut (a) S

Assungui Face (the) Raw

Assolu or Assoko Foot (a) Red

Assaounsaoh Feathers (the) of an Arrow S

Assesim Plum (a) Corn S

Assahampetocke Lobster (a) S

Assentamens Pears S

Assiseu Mud, Clay 2

Assiscuia muddy, dirty 2

Assisquahos Pot (an Earthen) 2

Assisquahen Clay (to make) 2

Assacnn Stone C

Assentewaioth Skinette (it) S

Assimroest Fox (a) S.

Assawompatitte Come, let us change Red

Assunnoininidge Walnut Tree S

Assunuuuh Head (the) of an arrow that is round S.

Assowhook Box in which they play at a Game B

17 Assamme give one to eat Rv.
Assigunndu Bright-Hand
Assin Stone N.
Aragusac Star (a) st.
Aranek Star (a) C
Arattikone Raccoon S.
Arotthorne a Beast like a Fox S
Arigwossac Ants S
Arniatthe South neires Sick (I am) S.
Aroummossooth Sick (to be) S.
Array Gull (a) st.
Arrokoth Sky (the) S.
Arsum Dog 41.
Aruso Arroo, Shot C
Arum Dog C
Atauntawash Climb the Tree Rv
Ataunkawaw Lord Rv
Ataukoowang Rulers Rv.
Atcheisquansun Heart (to) against a thing S.
Atentipallo Quench the fire Z
Atschimo one who relates something Z
Atschimallisin Consult (to) hold counsel Z
Atschimolsoagon Counsel, advised Z
Alla la husea Not a great many H
Alla Welaguikte Last (not) H.
Alla No Z
Alla No H

Atta Kschilange Shower, when the
is over H.

Attack Beyond, above 2

Attaguassanna West Mo. S

Attack Ntigya Hunt venison R.

Attack a Deer R.

Attack Deer's Nav

Attack Whortle berries R.

Attack Deer's Nav

Attagwas Weers S.

Atta N'pallata No, I missed him H.

Attomais Dog (a) S.

Attagastikowi It cannot be true H.

Attaguomkangue Moon Nav.

Auasup Raccoon (a) Nav

Aucksa difficult to manage 2

Aucksim hard to deal with 2

Aucup Creek (a little) or Cove R.

Aucupwese a very little Creek or Cope R.

Aucucte Kettle (a) R.

Auckraugotsh Night-ear (a) R.

Auc-hau' Hunt he is gone by R.

Aucoguine Kettle (a) S.

Aucosu-tash Hunt just past R.

Audla Apron in H.

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Augwestous Hang it there. New
Autab Bow (a) S.
Aukie lagualochas Frozen (the
ground is) Red.
Aukieas in downwards Red
Aukieetamen Corn (the plant) Red
Aukieetamitch Planting time Red
Aukietuakie Biskook (a) S.
Aukicewashauog Land (they go on) Red
Aukie downwards Red
Aukie Earth Red
Aukieetamitch Spring or Seed time Red
Aukieetamitch Barts (to lay in the) Red
Aumauic Fish (she is gone to) Red
Aumaniki Fort (a) Red
Aumanikiteaug Fortify (they) Red
Aumpasimmini cords or untie
a knot Red
Aumpasimish Untie this Red
Aumenape Fishing line (a) Red
Aumenapeash Fishing lines Red
Aumauog Fishing (big one) Red
Aumachick Fishes Red
Aumpsuick Hearing S.
Aumaiimuwau Messenger, comes Red
Aumaiimuwau Breast to take from the
to wear Red
Aumauok Fort (a) Red

Aumpacunnish Open it Raw.

Aumauon Butterfly Raw

Auntendum nowestelum Beat (to) and
with a Cudgel S.

Aunnae Doe (a) Raw

Aunckuck Heath Cock Raw.

Aunshapo Afterwards S

Aunam Fawn (a) Raw.

Aunakese Painted (a) Raw

Aupumineas rawsacempe Parched
meat boiled with Water Raw

Aupuminecarast Parched Corn Raw

Auppes Bowstring (a) S.

Augannish Let go Raw.

Augannash Barnes Raw. Beanes?

Augiegs Household Stuff Raw.

Aussab naowars Net (a) S.

Ausup Raccoon (a) Raw

Ausup paawog Raccoons Raw

Autowtaoh Pocullowa's Corn (to sow) S.

Auutes Stink (a) S

Auelsahraman Take (to) up with a
Spoon S.

Auwusse weekan Sweeter (it is) Raw

Auwan Fog Mole

Auwan Fog Raw

Auwechsch Thunder Raw

Auwerick who are they?

Auween guntschingair Who called you H.

Auween Who Men

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Auwaan Dog Haw

Auween kinewa Who do you see H.

Auwechelle Bird (a) Min

Auween Klackey Who are you H.

Auweni Who is it 2

Auweker to make use of something 2

Auweissi Beast (a) 2

Auween wan gintsch seal
Who came here with you H.

Auwen Who or Somebody 2

Auwijewi Yet, however 2

Awaan There is somebody H.

Awaan keen who are you H.

Awaanweick kuhkouemis Sleep
(at whose house did you) H.

Awaantel Child Haw

Awahsuck Thunder Haw

Awasew Banquewuk Fly (to) S

Awaan mesh aunchemokaw News
who brought this H.

Awaan mesh kappettawewa Bear it
(of whom did you) H.

Awanickuckick Who are these H.

Awaan ewo Who is that H.

Awassishe Warm you H.

Awanagasantawash Speak English H.

Awaan Nakommit Feast (who makes a) H.

Awanick Paultrack who comes here H.

all heroic constancy.

Awaum Keesit ouwin Keesuck
Who made the Heavens Red

Awaum Kecawni aumpiasha Bow/who
drew the first) Aw.

Awano Who is at home Aw

Awanick payanchick who come there Aw

Awaun Wattunnene Victory who have the Aw

Awaun cwo Who is that Aw

Awaunkeesit ouwincockrock
Who made you Aw

Awanick some come Aw.

Awanick nigonstrachick Before us
(who are those) Aw

Awacnick Kukkattineanauinen
What do you Risk for Aw.

Awaum Kukkakole mogwannee
Who told you Aw

Awawanuno Mal. There is nobody
at home Aw

Awaun weick kukkanemis At whose
house did you Sleep Aw

Awawkauni it is used Aw.

Awesake behind the House 2

Awendamwi Painful 2

Awessissac Beasts 2

Awendamotanalogang
Painful death 2

Awendam Suffering, pain 2

Awechomas Creature, cattle 2

Awchelleu Bird(s), foul 2

Awesgeracke behind the fence 2

Aewlandam Sure (to be certain) 2
Awelemuckamees a young Buck 2
Awope Calm (a) Rev
Awootawa Buck Match (they make of) Rev
Awepesha Calm (a) Rev.
Awemanittie Rutting the time Rev.
Awendamoagan suffering 2
Awosshagikamees the other side of the
Field 2
Awonn Fog 2
Awosseit warm yourself 2
Awosseit warmed by himself 2
Awossachkemee over the Hill 2
Awossagame Heaven 2
Awossagame Beyond the Clouds 2
Awossi Behind or over on the other
Awossonachh Fence (which the)
Awulachigee Clashed (he is faulty) 2
Awulttiamoagan Obdience 2
Awullakenimo praise ge kind 2
Awullakenimoagan Praise 2
Awulsowak good they are/ fine 2
Awulttiamoagan Duty 2
Awullakenien Praise to to trust 2
Awulttiamoase Obey (to) 2
Awassese Rutting (a little) Rev
Awassese Rerthier Rev

Ayatche or Conketchee as often Recd

Ayatche nippicum Same here often Recd

Ayewashk Air Nav

Axkeise Wet Nav

Bachgoteneu Weantje 4

Baktonomus Warmtoom 3

Bachwanchy Basson Girdle 2

Bakkunta Strike 16 N.

Backutton away C

Bee Water N.

Beson Physio 2

Biesch or Bieschek Indeed(yes) H

Biesch n'kekella manchesu

Tracked(S) but one H

Bischek Yes for all 2

Biesch Knewa Then you did not
see me H

Bij' Water C

Blacnic Flying Squirrel 2

Bleaholik Black Snake root 2

Bligui Same they in like manner H

Bonsoran apook Fill the pipe with
Tobacco 8

Bocota ootak Strike 16 J.

Boketawk Pine 5.

Boeketkaala Juniper N.

Broksa Break 16 H

Bschickki Good Mid

Cacutterewindg your Name
(what is his) S.
Cacutterewindg near Name
what is my S
Cacutterewindg Near Name
what is yours
Cacacas Aunt H.
Catekesqus Rushes S.
Calamison Grape H.
Caleback schaetle Beggar a poor
person Servant C
Cangowan Rain S.
Camange Tobacco Bag S.
Camantinge Six in number S
Cante Cante Sing and Danced S.
Cansano Chock H.
Carran Sieg H.
Catawee Barraught.
Catchakman meester
Choppy wood S.
Celtzahanzemusketts Flamestry S.
Cellep Hungry Rio
Cupuashess Gouashone Rio
Caupauhanta Ashorekelaas go Rio
Caudoanash Stockings Rio
Cardnish Peet off, Rio.
Caumopka Whetstonea Rio
Capet Ice Rio.
Caumeraan Gollet us/ogellieu S.
Cawit mishquock Sleef Adams
or Red Barle t. w.

Cawesieke Fall to be like to 8.
 Cawewalowh petawenew
 Bed(s) 8.
 Cawbraawoop Corie Belied Now
 Cawsup Stone (Now)
 Cawwiash Oysters 8.
 Cawinu Sleep or lay down 8
 Cawwichauns Birdla Smoky 8.
 Cawwasson Mantle(a) Covering
 made of feathers 8.
 Cawgeawans Stockings 8
 Cawwichawatien Go together 8
 Camange Show(to) 8.

Chassequinsin Sick (how long hath
 he been) Rev.

Chakasowe Crack(s) in any thing 8

Chaskecautummo Cullapremis
 How many years since you
 were born. Rev.

Chanscicau Long knives It.

Cawndgeac Brier or Brambles 8

Cawcawmear Gote along 8

Cawahcheims Checkens 8.

Chachepussa nishqu a Fierce hot

Chacaoh Skomerijine Give/Show
 you money for it Rev.

Chackewunnea Dead he is near 8

Chasseynunsi Sick how long hath
rebecca Rev
Chauquock Knifed by me Rev
Chauquacock Sword new Rev.
Chauquacock Knifeworn Rev
Chauvalanne Eagle (an) 2
with a forked tail.
Chaucheschisis Woman (an old) H.
Chaucheschisis Woman an old 2
Chausch Bright 2
Chans Eldest Brother 2
Chanson Bedstead 2
Chasquesm Indian Corro 2
Chattanusecti Sumack 2
Cheliko All 3.
Chelko neijr mijr What shall I give
you for it - C
Chekesu North (the) West Rev
Chesepesitch North West when the
wind blows Rev.
Chesewauktanog they fly northward Rev
Chewewess or Mishkittashis War
a northern storm of - Rev.
Chewewessin East (the North) Rev
Chenock cuppeyan mis
when came yead Rev
Chepassotam Dead (the) Sachem Rev
Chekesuward God (the western) Rev.
Checheyunnawaycan Aquie do not
Rob me Rev.

Chechegunnittin Robbery (there is a) committed Rev.
Chechegunnuwachick Robbers Rev.
Chesawh Rind (the) of a Tree like hemph
Chesmas younger Sister 2
Chessall Skins 2
Ches skins (a) 2
Chrey Skins Min
Chressachquatacan Heather Breeches 7
Cheko what C
Cheawanta Robin red Breast S.
Chremost Paddle or Row Rev.
Chechmowanins Nut (a) like a
Small Acorn S.
Choiksew Mariner (a) S
Cheko taiman What will you have
for them C
Cheko taimow What will you have C
Checascola a Gross fellow 41.
Cheinutey Saddlebag 2
Chelit a great deal 2
Cheskosh Wiped off Rev
Cheskohomay Friends (all) S
Chechke mautsha long lasting Rev
Cheli much 2
Chekenas Tannahaak 41.
Chellol. many 2
Chocquine-worgan Cough 2

Chokesu West (the north) Rv.
Chopewessiw Wind (the north East) Rv
Chickot Fire Rv.
Chipsin Land or Earth S
Chitqueu Deep Water, great depths 2
Chingamockel Canoe (a large) 2 H
Chingualippa Buck, a great 2
Chissogh Sun C
Chito - Kite Heart, they C
Chickaguaamins Grains taken off
to eat S.
Chingawewenawke Rattle (as such as
they use in their ceremonies made
of a Gourd) S.
Chintilinguon Face (he has a large) 4
Chickegin Hatchet 1/2 Rv.
Chischwickie ophon - Day C
Chickauta water a house fired Rv
Chicke Alive, they C
Chicks arawat the Cock crows Rv.
Chipsin Earth or land S.
Chingachgook a large Snake H
Chiriskha Ribbons or Laps or Strings
to bind on his up with C
Chingissum Warm weather (it is) S
Chippapuack the Broad Hen Rv
Chingi Wilago a tall stout man H
Chicauquet Day (it is broad) Rv
Chipsin land S.

Dr. Cr - Ci

Chiquasue patched, mended 2
Chickieke life C

Chogan Birds a Black, Rev

Chogancuck Black Birds Rev.

Chowwoch kommew to cast overboard Rev

Chenock wonch cup pegea man
when will you be here again Rev

Christau Heart(s) C

Chot tschinschue a big Bowl or trough 2

Choanschikan a Virginian 2

Choppocat Deep in the water is H.

Choihwasaw Ague S.

Chenock ngeonmee cuppauntin
nitcaugash when will you bring
me my money Rev.

Chowasquall old dry grass 2

Chaut Egg - V.S.

Chuppecat deep high water 2

Chumall his daughter in law 2

Chucquinee he coughs 2

Chumon Daughter in law 2

Chuelokunac many nights 2

Chuelopannite they were many 2

Chuarri gischuck March the Shad Month H

Chuelhammark great many tracks

of Deer 2

Chuelenswoagan Pride 2

Ciutte One C

Ciulie chischoickian Day and Night C.
Ciulie opson one Day C
Ciulie Kuchnucktucki a Week C
Ciraaaman Seelis N.
Ciulat Six C
Clagachan Amochol Aground
(the Boat is) H.
Clamachipil Sit still H.
Clamican Trap. or Z
Clampeechen Still or dead Water Z
Clamratterna moagan quiet mind Z
Clammiechen it lies still Z
Clamrachipin to be quiet, sit still Z
Clamratternamin to be of a calm mind Z
Coan Inoo S
Coanichegane Mal. have you us hands R.
Coanaumwen True (you speak) R.
Coanaumatus Believe (you say) R.
Coanombugesse Deceived (you have) R.
Cobachcan thick Z
Cocassae Nail H.
Cohoy Nose H.
Cohock Body (your) R.
Cohquaiiwick Calm S
Coiakgous Gull (as) S
Comournekunus Clot (have you any) R.
Comishoonhom Water (go you by) R.
Comishoonhomis Come (did you)
by Boat R.

Commotins Turtle (a) S

Commonmais Love(s), you S.

Comsmotsoch Steal (to) S.

Combackquall Leaves of Trees 2

Commoat Steal (to) 2

Comsmolgen Stolen 2

Cone Snow Rv.

Conconchus Crocodile.

Contayux Brother 4t.

Coputte Arm 4t.

Copatr Ice 4t.

Copomac Thigh 4t

Coques Potas 4t.

Coruccan Hip 4t.

Coritche Hand 4t.

Coritcheus Finger 4t.

Cosauine Sakenunniwies Powder
(you have) and too much Rv.Cosauimpeckunnenman Cloth (you have
torn me off too little) Rv

Cosauimakese Told (you had) too much Rv

Cosie Fattier (your) Rv

Chowhwasun Ague S.

Cuequal Arrows Rv.

Cauncaels Local (a) like a beale with a
Sharp bill like a Black Bird S

Counkarunneant Bend (to) 4t.

Cousin Cows 4t

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Cetchikesu assamme Cut me a piece Red

Cotamnish I hinder you Red

Cotatamtea Drink Red

Cotapessew overset (a Boar) S.

Cotammauntam Busy (you are) Red

Cotampcan Chid li.

Cotoken Stand li.

Cowicewunk Soul (the) Red

Coweteeck Sleep (let us) Red

Coweweke Sleep Red

Cowewi Asleep (sic) Red

Cowewoock Sleep (thy) Red

Cowunnechuckamen Wind (you
have a fair) Red

Cowautam understand (you) Red

Cowawtam tawhitchee nippycumman
Come (as you know why) S) Red

Cotekotunnechi wee you cut me
Some meat Red

Cowamnaush love (I) you Red

Cowummaus I going (you are) Red

Cowewanaki Dead (you wrong
me in muring thy) Red

Cowaunckamack Service (sing) you Red

Cowaunckamish I spray your favour Red

Cowtampatimmin we are friends Red

Cowlontowit The great God Red

Cowawunnauwam you speak
truly Red

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Cowauontam you are a wise man Rev
Cowijhpaantam Lay together &
Covesass are you afraid Rev
Cowauunnasauuchim he tells
false news Rev
Cowaw Pine Tree Rev.

Cowequetummoos I entreat you Rev
Cowsince to lie down Nan
Cowauchauunam have you this
or that Rev.

Cowanmausck have (S) you Rev
Cowenaweeke you are a Rich man Rev
Cowachauunam have (S) Rev.

Cowauatus I understand you Rev
Cowechauash I will go with you Rev.
Cowechauaw he will go with you Rev
Cowechauatinus I will go with you Rev
Cowiasecte lend me your knife Rev

Cowowataick Summer 3

Claequiss Frog Nan

Cowohes grand child 41.

Cowaump have you enough Rev.

Cowwetuck Let us Sleep Rev

Cowauantam do you understand Rev

Cowaw Pine Tree Rev

Cowauunnasauuchim Way the wrong
you are out of the way
Cowauuchauash Quarter Rev

Cummanonash nitteauquash
will you have my money Red
Cummanekiss. Store (have you taken) Red
Cummasqueanna muckquash
manit God is angry with you Red
Cummanachashish Conduct (I will)
you. Red.

Cummanokamoguanna Bug (they
will) it of you Red.

Cummanmuckquash Swift you are Red

Cummanoakashish Hand (I will
give you) Red.

Cummanqueawname Remember
do you me Red

Cummanonashashish Bug (they
will) you Red.

Cummanoakquash Bug (they will) you Red.

Cummanataunchemekus

News (I have done my) Red.

Cummanchenew Dick are you Red.

Cummanmuckquash Swift you are Red

Cummanataunkon Missed (you
have) him Red.

Cundash Hear (to) No.

Cunnagweis Swell (to) S.

Cunse nqwas Hatchet (in) Red S.

Cunnawiwash Song S.

Cunnanakashish Told (you have)
too little Red

Cunneesquashashish (misspelled)
Prate (you) Red.

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Cuppienewh Gale (a) S.

Cuppaesunnamuske Dogsteece
things New

Cuppalon Doof S.

Cuppeloaan Surgeon (a) S.

Cuppeh Yes S.

Cupquan Back St.

Cuppoquietteino I will divide with
you or divide house with you Red.

Cuppreyau men now you are there

Cuprockhammin Threstado (you) Red

Cupstickeaug Pay they for the way Red

Cuppitakunnemous Cloth (take
your) again New

Cuppitakunnami Service (do) you
me so Red

Cuppi Mackau Wood (a stick) New
or a Swamp —

Cuppa mish Pay (Swing) you Red.

Cuppa nraewac to us. Believe
(I do not) you Red

Cuppa quanuek gun he will
destroy you New

Cuppa queat overcast (it is) Red.

Cuppa heimini Stay for me Red

Cuppa mpaish Stay (I will) for you Red

Cuppa noewm lie (you) Red

Cupressilome Mistaken (you are) Red

Curing meire (and) Ward S.

Cursive Sister S.

Cussasagus Slow(you are) Red
 Cushe Cover(t) or hide from Rain &
 Cussud Foot 4t.

Cuttunnamiinrea Branch
 I help one to Red
 Cuttunnasotu Branch Red

Cuttunnammetu Branch
 (let us) Red
 Cuttanndimous Branch
 (I will help you) Red

Cuttinapeunishem Pass by
 (will you) Red
 Cutchachewusimmo. There
 (you are almost) Red
 Cutchow matowran Bear (to)
 as of a State right on my hand S.

Cuttoxen Weary S.

Cuttoundg Bark (to) S.

Cuttattauamish Beef (I will
 this of you) Red

Cuttishewous Wash this Red

Cuttoso Father (how you are) Red
 Cuttashu Have you this or that Red

Cuttanchernokus News (I will
 tell you) Red

Cutchashineissa Killed
 (how many have you) Red

Cuttatocompauem Singing
 fellow (you are) Red

Cuttinapeunishem Pass
 (will you) by Red

Cutchanishu amio Composing
 how many were you in. Red

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Cuttatashusnas bay does up from the

Cuttantahistquawquaw Woman
(you are a lying) Red

Cutterah Telle (a) one any thing 3

Cuttatuppaunamum Measured
(take a) Red

Cuttassemais Boggarias 3.

Cuttapacus raicawki Day (a) 3.

Cuttak Otter or Beaver 3

Cutseneho Woman (a) 3

Cutterewoh High 3

Cutsluk Ocean 3.

Cuttagewacum Peck (a) meadow 3

Cutsotahwooc Board (a) 3.

Cutchesepun lie down 3.

Cuttahkamunourcar Grace (a)
make a 3

Cuttak Mouth 31

Cuttak Beavers 3

Cuttenamahewa Polecat 3

Cutshausha Lightning (a) Red

Cuumekia Walk by N.S.

Cuwe Pine Tree 2

Cuweuchak Pine Dogs Pine wood 2

Cuweocasrik Squirrel a Red 2

Cws Path 31.

Cw Pine Tree 41

Cuwea Natter 31.

52) Da - Da

Dachiquamen Patch to mend 2
 Dachiquoacaw Patch a 2
 Daequaektschis Cold to be to freeze 2
 Daduckquack Back Nav
 Doghtkuech Stand(s) Nav
 Dakcola How to Net
 Dajaszelendam to desire or wait
 for something with much concern 2
 Dateklee Rhoongar Winter (cold) C
 Dellenangan the thick part of
 the arm 2
 Despekhellan to have to small Pgs 2
 Dalackikilleu it is torn or rent
 in two 2
 Dellsougan manner or custom of
 life 2
 Delachgapachgank In the cliff
 of a Rock - 2
 Dataktechekien he goes hard
 open 2
 Damaskhican a Scylla 2
 Damiane Knife S.
 Damaskus Muskrat (a) C.
 Damascos Muskrat. a 2
 Damastekiken to mow grass or
 wheat 2 and of
 Damastigigan to tread under
 foot 2
 Damastato a file 2
 Dangus Brother or Sister in law C
 Daphne Bed (a) Nav

1797.

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Darrasym Dream to C
 Datquaancee Sorrow Naw
 Dalemons Beast (a) H.
 Daunes Daughter N.
 Daunana Sister N.
 Dawbason you Warms yourself 5
 Despichellewagan Smalle Poy 2
 Despichelle he has the Small Poy 2

E, E yes (a lazy) H
 Eachuey Blanket H, Naw
 Eatch keon anawayean Let all be as
 you say Red
 Eataubana Trap (old) H, Naw
 Eatawas Old (it is) H, Naw.
 Ecamejek Broadness 2
 Ecamhasik Broad 2
 Echlapnanaheek Moon Naw
 Echogoguejegue Ye Serpents 2
 Echlikquatschel Ice Naw
 Echischgook Snake Naw
 Echseekg Rattle Snake la, Naw
 Echsup Raccoon la, Naw
 Echzieyer Cow 2.
 Echgi Earth Naw
 Echquindodisch Falls (up) down Naw
 Echkoekewitzchik managteewak
 Warring (the nations are) against
 each other H.

1797.

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at and sov-*Leshoanisae Spoons* 2*Lenhen payto* 2*Lenhition payto* 2*Lenhawachto woagan Payment*
Reward 2*Lenhawit Pay me* 2*Lenant wash Speak Indian Red**Let perhaps* 2*Eqahan Yes H**Bhachquink Clothing* 2*Bhachpink Place(s)* 2*Bhachpit Place(s) his* 2*Bhachquint Cloth(s) his* 2*Bhattuckitochik the mighty
and powerful* 2*Bhachgahiket a Distributor
Divisor* 2*Bhachpinket storm place* 2*Bhachpussunk Gridiron* 2*Bhasgitamank Water meadow* 2*Bhangelikite Dead/stay* 2*Bhamhitteluckuk the Battery
of a Gun lock* 2*Bhaphackpink Saddle(s)* 2*Bhendackpink Table(s)* 2*Bhestandek Window(s)* 2*Bhelitamank Well(s) or where
water is fetched* 2*Bhelanda winti Saddle(s)* 2*Bhewendhackson to Speak a Parable* 2

1797.
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Ehes Muscelsa Z
Ehowalguessit the Belvede Z
Ehquamintz Pleasant Tree Name
Eiassanck Knifelz this
Eississo uno he speaks Iddinckis
Eippogual Sweetlet is Rev
Eiss or Niss Is it so Rev
Eijat goesthe that Z
Eijean wherever you go Z
Eko wonderful st
Ekhokewit Nations Z
Ekhokok Falshood Nasr
Ekhokokker at the end of the
world Z
Ekoqualisak Raspberries Z
Eksasamauin to feel appain
to feel better Z
Eksaselendam to diminish
to disesteem Z
Eksasi less Z
Eksavalenda meagan
Restraint or abridgment Z
Blangup what we told him Z
Blat as he tells him Z
Blackpaje this morning Z
Blalogat what he does - worketh Z
Blauksit as he liveth,
behaves Z
Blamalit as he feels himself Z

Elangomat Friend Relation 2
 Elasachit so dear 2
 Elauksijent so as we live 2
 Elachtonikejew Scarecrow down 2

Elachtonikejew Scarecrow
 (the who) 2

Elank as we tell him 2
 Elelemukquenk what we are
 destined for 2

Elemusit he who goes away 2

Elewansit so his name is 2

Elemisiquon this Spring 2

Elemicchen along the Road 2

Elemicheku winter 2

Elemicunak in some days
 and nights 2

Elemiculek in the Bend of
 a River 2

Elerasewit the Indians 2

Elek as it happens 2

Elhassanmejekit our Debt 2

Elmanekhaki all over the
 Country 2

Eljelioi Both 2

Elnaxian your appearance
 figure, look 2

Eltemin as usual, customary 2

Elcioi Both 2

Elinguechinan before you 2

Elnaxijent our appearance
 figure 2

E. L. - E. L.

(51)

Blinguechinak before me
before my eyes 2

Blittonkent Sermons 2

Blote because 2

Blistunguak on the flat Hs

Bligischquic to day 2

Blikkiequi at this time 2

Blikquechuk at his head 2

Blilenijenk as is customary
with us 2

Bliees Ant Pis mire 2

Blinapit as he appears to be 2

Bliniechit according to their
Customs 2

Blogalinischik messenger 2

Blogamzusit a messenger 2

Blgixiw to be worthy 2

Blgigunkseki as big & wide
as the world 2

Blgilan as tall as big 2

Blgique in like manner 2

Blguon as he tells the 2

Blgigunk as big as wide 2

Blguon as he tells us 2

Blsit as he does 2

Blville if he was, or did so 2

Elsija as I am or do 2

Elsijenk as we do 2

Enatch keen ariawayean
 your will shall be law New
 Enatch neen anowa Let my
 word stand New
 Eluwiwulik The most holy
 good 2
 Enomphosomin to thread or
 String New
 Enomphosachick String Beads New
 Epigachink Foundation 2
 Epiaow to Dwell H
 Epigent where we are 2
 Equotellou He departed this
 life - died 2
 Equiwi under 2
 Eschawessit Side 2
 Eschoochewalukgan he brings
 me through 2
 Espenni lift it up 2
 Esquota not yet 2
 Espepannuwch Hard S.
 Esquande Doomsday 2
 Est Ato Eschta No More
 Eschiwi through 2
 Esquo not yet 2
 Eschoochwen to go through 2

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Elsijan as thou dost z
 Bluoit as he sitteth z
 Bluwellsit the most gracious and z
 Bluwak most powerfull z
 Bluwitsche natecessit the
 Strongest of all z
 Esnattackuet Strait Nav
 Emuckquattin Hill(s) Nav
 Esnhoaris a spoon z
 Esrapwaunwao he speaks
 Indian Rwo
 Esrapandean the hind sight
 of a Queen z
 Endekijesit as many as we are z
 Endekew as often z
 Endeki as much z
 Enda Techaukanne Forks of the
 River H
 Endeketkammactit as much
 as they owe z
 Endekappientit as many as we
 Git here z
 Endekk Purifer Rwo
 Endekkawoagan Parable (a) z
 Endekkagazale Parables z
 Endekkaw to speak a
 Parable z
 Endekkaw a Mule Rwo
 Endekolompanwog People Rwo
 Enda Seven Rwo

105 Et - Ea

Etchikgapawen to Step Stand between 2
Elouawaye Valley on both sides Red
Etchihillayon stone mediator 2
Etakone needle C
Etachginsipuk last summer 2
Etachitoonak last winter 2
Etack where it is 2
Etchitpillat a mediator 2
Two manit waumausachick ka
ackquashanschick that loves & fears
him, they go up to heaven Red.
Ewapaugus Today New
Ewackin when harvest is in Red
Ewo ke Red.
Ewackion Corn Red
Ewenita Peace New
Ewinikijent who we are 2
Two manit mat waumataick
God (they that loves not them) Red
Ewochgechicaw stirring trades 2
Ewenita who I am 2
Ewak they go 2
Ewesel Wind C
Ewesikit who he is. 2
Eatacumexaw Sparrow hawk 2

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(61)

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Gachpattejewink towards South East 2
Gachpattejew South East 2
Gahrottowoagan Quarrel dispute 2
Gakelunguamgun he looks upon me 2
Gachpall take him out of the water 2
Gachtolam to desire, to lust 2
Gachhachigik a wild Bay Tree 2
Gachene if, whether 2
Gachtelawossu he is quite dry
for diest 2
Gachpallafe crawled out of the
Water 2
Gachtonquamu to be sleepy 2
Gachtowall they are dry 2
Gachtu Dry 2
Gachkappaui soon early 2
Gachsummen to dry 2
Gachgammum Roasted corn 2
Gachpees Twins 2
Gachtin Year 2
Gachtingetach next year 2
Gachpatol. haul it out 2
Gachgihilluw Broken it is in two
pieces 2
Gachsasuw dried 2

Gachpequusowagan the Binding
 Tying 2
 Gachto nateu he prosecutes, seeks to kill 2
 Gachtaken Sea (thus) Moh.
 Gadhammawacht woagan
 Last will, Testament 2
 Cagiukokewoagan Deceit 2
 Gagiwalukitpannik those that have
 been deceived 2
 Gagiwanantpehellen to be Giddy
 in the Head 2
 Gagegimuk he Teaches - instructs me 2
 Gagan Stocking 2
 Gagepingueguneen
 we are blinded 2
 Gagachit almost, wanting but a little 2
 Gagiwaluk he deceived cheated me 2
 Gegekhawatschik ity chosen, elect 2
 Gahau Shallow 2
 Gahowes Mother 2
 Gahaae Goose C
 Gakiwalawall he is created, deceived 2
 Gagegerutigun he has chosen me 2
 Gallonachsin to prosecute seek to kill 2
 Gamusk water on the other side of the 2
 Gamkackiotsdu Nela Across / I will
 go/ the Sea H.
 Gamenoninents on the other side the
 great Sea 2

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Ga - Ga (63)

Ganschelamuis to cry out 2
Gangasmallock had action behaviour 2
Gano wates Turtle (a small water) 2
Ganskelendam to wonder to be surprised 2
Ganschelatlogewoagan wonderful work 2
Gandschapuckit a big Rock 2
Gandschapuckitogen full of great Rocks 2
Gandhican setting pole 2
Ganschewen it roareth, maketh a great noise 2
Ganschinagot it is surprising 2
Ganschelatkozen to do great wonders 2
Geschisi you are hot 2
Gashican Clout to wipe off with 2
Gaschekick Wind, Motor
Gaschillous it decay, withereth as a colour 2
Gata taw Want (do, desire) 2
Gata Want (do, you) 2
Gatum mawasall left him by his 2
Gallapuin to hunger be hungry 2
Gallosmuin to thirst 2
Galschick to woagan a mystery, secret 2
Gauwiv he is asleep 2
Gauwind to Sleep 2

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Fox
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Gauwollin they are all asleep 2
 Gauwil Sleep there 2
 Gauchbelan Tick him H.
 Gauwunschuwitschik Gooseberries 2
 Gawadah Tamarash Pine 4
 Gauwunsch a Thorn Min
 Gebschetschik Fools H.
 Gebschat a Fool H.
 Gebschat a foolish fellow 2
 Gechgemolget Thief Min
 Gechgelandasmink the Bot of a
 Idiote 2
 Geeschtek hot 2
 Gegepingnot Blind 2
 Gegepchoatschik the Deaf 2
 Gegeyjumhaawineew be our Head, Ruler 2
 Gegekhoat they chosen thy elect 2
 Geganwink the Bed 2
 Gegachyis Lizard (a) 2
 Gegeyjumhaquenck be w our head
 chief or Sovereign 2
 Gegeyjummoluumma I am your
 Lord, Ruler
 Gegeyjumrewoagaw Regimee.
 Government, Rule 2
 Gegeyjumket a chief person who had
 to care of something 2
 Gegepingnot Blind Min.

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Gegehjumbara to reign to rule 2
Geisprun Fleece 16c, 5.
Gekoschietstig he had a Washing Tub 2
Geseschitek Stove 10, 2
Gektamagelo waagan thy mercy 2
Gellenuk he holds me 2
Gelatittamen to disbelieve 2
Gelenuit hold me 2
Gelant/pepsit tied above his
head 2
Gelielshamonee to sew, stitch 2
Gellomaxijent we are poor, needy 2
Gelenni take hold 2
Gemuchileternekkhammena we
are greatly esteemed by him 2
Gemamitschimellenneen
we praise them 2
Gemilean I give you 2
Gentsitaja the Ball of the foot 2
Gendelingat he that condemns 2
Genachigita quick Stewards, which
have the care of something 2
Gondelondarn to condemn 2
Genachgitek an overseer 2
Genamo Bank, ye hind 2
Genteck, ago / a little, whilst 2
Genachgilon to take care of 2
Gendowe Sunday 2

Gendewenke on Sunday 2
 Genachgetimineen keeps us
 take care of us 2
 Genuphummeen we perish 2
 Gendsitat die Ball of the Root 2
 Geramau thank him 2
 Gendale mywooagaw
 damnation 2
 Genachgikineen Preserve us 2
 Genachzink in thy hand 2
 Genachginguamgun he looks upon
 me 2
 Genasick he thanked me 2
 Genamellenween we thank thee 2
 Gendatehundup Nails drove in 2
 Geschieckton to wash 2
 Gescandhakaw Pumpkin 2
 Geschiechquijangap
 he who has washed us 2
 Geschringunaniuk in our sight 2
 Gescundhakaw Pumpkin 2
 Getschihillaton to betray him 2
 Getschihillalowet a Traitor 2
 Gettemakitschilanengusikump
 thou wast a poor slave 2
 Gettemagelensitawan to humble
 before one 2
 Gegekhoatpannik the chosen
 Elect - 2

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Getschachgenummen to loose or untie 2
 Getisgamawatup drove out from
 wind 2
 Getisgarnen to drive out 2
 Gettemogelocoagan mercy 2
 Gettemagelensi tschik the humble 2
 Gettemagelensian who are
 merciful to me 2
 Gettemagelensis to be humble 2
 Getanitowit god almighty 2
 Getteminacauwoagan Felicity 2
 Gettemunmen to take along 2
 Getteminak fortunate, happy 2
 Getanillowon thy god 2
 Gettemagelot he is merciful 2
 Gewijengup where we slept 2
 Geoit he that sleeps 2
 Gaudelance xutah he will be
 condemned 2
 Gendachguassin to climb up 2
 Genemoagan thanks 2
 Gischalogen to finish a work 2
 Gisraummen to smell N.J.
 Gindasus Sing (105 N.J.)
 Gischigin to be born 2
 Gischoch die Sun Note

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Gintschimain to sound, croad as a
Cock 2
Gischelmalpannik those whom he
had created 2
Gischachtek it shines 2
Gigitschimais Duck (a gosmer)
which hatches in hollow trees 2
Gischuwahle ready packed
loaded 2
Gieschku Day Min
Gischachgenutem to conclude 2
Gendelenuxen to be condemned 2
Gilechon to encourage admonish 2
Gichthanum Sea the Min
Gispuin to be satisfied have eat
enough 2
Gekala Speak to N. . .
Gischelmatshik his creatures 2
Gischapan it is daylight
morning light 2
Gischgu Day 2
Gischachsummen to enlightened 2
Giechgi close by 2
Gischachgenindewoagan
Impeachment accusation 2
Gendowewoagan a week 2
Gischelenuxen to make, or cause 2
Bigito waran to speak, talk to me 2
Gischachek Star of the

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Gitso False not true Naw
Geschiechen done, finished 2
Gilkus to Cough N.S.
Gischkallie it is ready 2
Gischikenammen to increas
bring fruit 2
Gischtechago can Saw, 2
Gischkallie a fowl with young 2
Giechkegawachto woagan
nearness 2
Gischquik by Day 2
Gischutau lukewarm 2
Gischique he is born 2
Gielunda Sorrow N.S.
Gischachwipall Sunbeams rays 2
Gischkischemmen to eat with
a knife 2
Gischtoon it is done, finished
(the work) 2
Gispu he has eat enough 2
Giektolency a large City N.S.
Gischkischagocan Sickle, Scythe 2
Gischkischagolamce to Saw 2
Gisk hague to cut with the axe 2
Gischachgenatasu concluded,
made out 2
Gischachsoagaw a light
enlightning 2

Gischachsunmagun
it enlightens me 2

Gischetemuxit Creature 2

Gischuwew Warm 2

Gischtschingustschick
messengers 2

Gischtschingusgit a messenger 2

Gibkissin to laugh 2

Gischigachink grounded 2

Gigischquiki this day past 2

Gischuch Sun 2

Gischatschimolsin resolved (thus)
decreed 2

Gischetemukquiki our Creator
our maker 2

Gischambeso tied 2

Gischitoken to finish a house 2

Glickelendam to be merry
Sporting 2

Glatte frozen 2

Glikenican Sumach which stu-
hains mix with their tobacco 2

Glikalepiso hobbled 2

Glickatepi a Hobble 2

Glittonepi Bridles 2

Glistan to hearten listen 2

Gluppigotsch it must be turned
about 2

Gluppikillew turned about 2

Gluphocqueu he looked back 2

Glippieckton to turn it about 2
Gubtscha thou art foolish 2
Guhn Snow (Mew)
Guhn Snow 2
Gulaguer good evening 2
Gulsil Doe N.
Gulucquihillan to be lame 2
Gulucquihillan he is lame 2
Gulocquot lame 2
Guntschitangua he exports 2
Guntschitangua he exports
admonishes 2
Guntschitangua admouitewa
exhortation 2
Guntschinge you are called 2
Guno Snow Now
Gunik a long while 2
Gunea long 2
Gurelandam it seems to be a long
time 2
Gunelackragat deep hole 2
Gunagewak they stay out long 2
Gunayi he is tall, high 2
Gunta swallowed it 2
Gunta Picucke one hundred N.
Gundassister deep mere mud 2
Gunte one N.
Gunammoche an Otter 2

Guinschu a Trough 2
Guungo haala to hate N.
Guuriskeu Dance N.
Gundasches watersnake 2
Gundacan Throat 2
Guslchaukum a Year N.
Gunaquot long, tall, high 2
Guschacksi you are in the smoke 2
Gu's son N.
Gutgiinemem to return or go to
it back 2
Gupe to Whistle N.
Guttandammeneen to taste 2
Gutte owl 2
Gutte Knee 2
Guttennummen to take or pull off 2
Guttanda Taste it 2
Gutta piackki one Hundred 2
Guthattack gal Single thread
not twisted 2
Guttandammen to Taste 2
Gutzinguechin to look back 2
Guttaasch six 2
Gutzisgamou to drive back 2
Guttawicou one fathom 2
Guwingi you like, or are willing 2

Guwinuwanneel I beseech

pray thee 2

Guwinuwanonlokena

we beseech thee 2

Gwynnase Bracer 3

Gws Nail c

Gachtelawossen to be dry for thurst 2

Gochpelolacan a Canoe or Boat Rope 2

Gochquoapetechin Pulse 2

Gochpactenomen to take out of the
water 2

Gochzchgaschowi to swim over 2

Gochzchellen it overset 2

Goele Wampum (money) 2

Gohan Yes. 2

Gokhos an owl 2

Gokholit a little owl 2

Golhatton have you (such a thing) 2

Gomodkatewak they shot out of
the field 2

Gooch Father (dy) 2

Gophammar Krahamum to shut
up every thing close H.

Gopene about, thereabouts 2

Goguehemen to reject 2

Gogisomet Son (I call you my) 2

Gochgoschak Hogs 2

Gatschemank Go out of the House H.

74) Go to Ha.

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Gotochemet Father (I call you my) 4
Gowimachetumet Brother (I call you my) 4
Gowoaki do you know me 2
Gowoaka do you know him 2
Gowingelawossi you have a good
fire 2

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Haamo (as) Herring C

Haakking now N.S.

Haas Bright C

Haamaes a Pitchard C

Hacking Earth or sand C

Hacklung pacwo Stand up, get up C

Hacklikek to go Planting Corn H.

Hacking a Woods C

Hacking taato Buried C

Hacki Dust C

Hackkikacaminis Field (as the) H.

Hackey die Body 2

Hacki Earth, ground 2

Haechihackan to Plant C

Hacaen Tackin Skins, such as
Indians wear C

Hacaes Skin C

Hahlagge Ice Now

Haetlog Tree C

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Hagihacanink in the field 2
Hagiachitale wild Barb Beans 2
Hackatu Forehead 2
Haguagen Sun 4.
Hagihachito Planters Farmers 2
Hagikacan Plantation Hill 2
Halleniwic eternally 2
Hallemowic always eternally 2
Hamito Skirt 2 Moh
Hamkone saddle 2.
Hanniequai Squirrel 2
Hangugewino a little Stone Pot 2.
Happor yet a little white 2
Hapsachuan Saddle 2
Happi with it in the Bargain 2
Happenicas any tool to hold
Something with 2
Happi a Band to carry any
thing with 2
Happi stay 2
Hawchawoje Square 2
Hattan to put any thing somewhere to
Hattape a Bow 2
Hattos Sinew 2
Hattic looks with 2
Hategwoen Hold it aside 2.
Haesis otherwise an old
Woman 2

Hawtoppe Bowlaps

Hawunseelock Firewall Rev.

Hawtoriskanastie a Black
Fox Skin S.

Hattawanisinschi Dogwood
Tree 2

Hataquow Yesterday Hair

Hartie Deer 1

Helleniechsin to speak the
language 2

Hemooyewwass Joy (Name)

Hicka oraatan uniar
keep this, preserve this C

Hickquockam Leg (day) C

Hickan Tide of Bbb 2

Hiechias Nail C

Hikachquon the Skin 2

Hickpescemem to boil cooter in like dry
like Sugartree Sap 2

Hischkeenemauk Needle Name

Hickan Tide C

Higihilleu the waterfalls, ables 2

Hillius Old N

Hirusse an old man C

Hittandelite woagan Instruction 2

Hissimus Niljor Brother, Sister C

Hittrock Barley C

Holluck a Tree N

Hobbenack Devil, E.

Ho - Hobenac Potatoes 2
Hobenac Turnips 2
Hobenac Turnips 2
Hochung debolella Pullet N.
Hochung paewo sick Get up quickly C
Hochung Heaven the high building C
Hochiachque Naeskao Black Cloud C
Hochiachque Sky Blue C
Hoejuonk Pothook 2
Hoequessung nomat halte Heaven
 very far from us C
Hackessalo Bark 2
Hochius Fox 101 C
Hochung taan Get you down C
Hokkuua Womanish N.
Hokuyiwi Bodily 2
Hockock Snake C
Hokko Earlie N.
Hokee Bark of a Tree 2
Homijne, Mijni kaak a Pedigree C
Homes an old man Red
Homesuck old man Red
Hornatus flying Squirrel N.
Honck a Goose Red
Honckock Goose Red.

Hoos Kettle 2

Hospiacacock Veins C

Hospiuac Kidneys 2

Hospiacaw a pipe to smoke out of 2

Hospiuon the fore shoulder 2

Hospiuonck a Pipe Rev.

Hospiuan Gunta C

Hospiack Worms C

Hospiackn Pipe a C

Hospienas Turnips, onions &c

Hospiatuan the side 2

Hospiackn Back C

Hospiacan the Rib 2

Hosquijran large Bone C

Hosquessung mackerelk hurrill
ock mackerelk Samiacket

Hosquen a very fine and delightful C.

Hosquau a Hook Rev.

Hoswew Rog Nan

Hoy, Maloy my Body Nas.

Huckquon Hooks to hang something 2

Hucque chiv C

Huckemus Oak Tree bl.

Hukquei the chin 2

Huntoimiss Sick Nan

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Hiungan large N.S.

Hustawas Daughter Nau

Hustawungas Thigh Nau

Hustawey Mouth Nau

Hunnekijis Otter C

Husyaan Winter Nau

Huspisneijis North Nau

Husperenna Heo, back C

Huspeechie Rainworm 2

Husquen a Worm 61

Husquassu Sewle, S.

Huskua Day N.S.

Hukkeven Ice N.S.

Houghesegh taken reiro
I am hungry S.

Huspeissaw to leap S.

Husquinock Black Bird Nau

Huskee by & by quickly S.

Husca very, indeed, truly 2

Husperenna Paketawes to sow corn S.

Huskuan Indian Corn N.S.

Hütte Deer (a) Nau

Huupsha Back N.S.

Hutucki Armful C

Hukaelaa Hwa alone C

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amount

pounds

Hwijquinck a Duck C

Hesitangza the hinder part of the
Neck C

Hwijningus Mink C

Hwissmick a fish resembling a
Tunperry, salmon at large C

Hwijnamink Summer C

Hwisiquan Elbow C

Hwoltei Nuttessung Belly C

Hwritte good C

Hwritte S'kho Hesockan good
dry for Pipes C

Hwritte assacnn Hesockan
A good Stone Pipe C

Hwritte S'khemun a good Sachem C

Hwstus a Hog C

Hysperaenn Haleket C

Hyrano Tongue C

Ichauwelendam to proper Z

Ichauoi Rather Z

Ichauwelman preference to let
him have it Z

Ickaunachet Cloud Hand

Ickalla aal away with you H

Icka yonder Z

Ihn or Siv an Indian Name

Ikiabtochi Stone, to this time Z

Ikihech Arrowhead Hand

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Ikalisst. furher, more 2

Ikeli yonder 2

Ijabloohi yet 2

Ikalihi a little furher 2

Ilektkunstschijf Gird N.S.

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Ieeknoek war thonge 2

Ieektoekewen to cleanse a pipe 3.

Iehark House N.W.

Ieeksoose appaooke light Tobacco 3.

Iequeen Indian Corn C

Ieuke Buck N.W.

Ioughqueme let us go 3.

Iuchie now 2

Jukcasomau to light any
 thing S
 Jukettitow let us fight Rv.
 Jukettake fight Rv.
 Juketella it is wished Z
 Jukespitsche until now Z
 Jukate - natake There (Mid)
 Jun here, so Z
 Juccuontochi from hence
 for that reason Z
 Juc well - then - Z
 Jconi taende mochijrick wanda
 paetow the fire gives much
 heat C
 Joss paetow mochijrick Lewis.
 kates. I bring meat which is
 fat enough C -

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Kaasun a Village S.

Kaak Goose Z

Kackun Stocking C

Kakrees a Crow N.

Kakunga Goose S

Kakangoe Goose S.

Kakenot Goose M.

Kakilonetgineban they are dead
 and gone Rv.

Kamootakick Thives now
Kamoyhan Rain S.
Kantokon Dance o sing S.
Kanti Kanti sing & Dance S.
Kangough & know not S
Kapaukon warnece Aranack
and brought her to Akonoo Riv
Kapseeine paangun
Give give me a little fish S.
Kapton arum the Dog barks C
Katskele Let not H.
Katou enoekres She & facing into
travil Riv.
Katschi dont K
Kattakirle Skame now
Kattorok your Cousin Riv.
Kautantowit the great South West
God Riv.
Kattaerose year (a) C
Kausittek hot weather Riv.
Kaukakinecauck
a looking Glass Riv.
Kaukont Crows Riv.
Kaukontleek Crows Riv.
Kawame anocksuck
and all the Stars Riv.
Kawsiech Oysters Nav
Kawinid Sleep S.
Kawaneumcauck Wecokon
miate and all the fish in the
Sea Riv.

Kawesuonckgonakaines Adam

Esprantea mishquocke

and called him Adam on the Earth

Kaweeper yucca I drink to you's. Rev.

Kryguiose Boat (a) S.

Kautanashant he being gone Rev.

Kawucke peteaugon wukkeesi =

Unne pawuck squaw

And of that rib madam Woman Rev.

Kawondap'raan Headache S.

Kdaantochi Wife (thou go) H.

Kialle mune narak

our Creatures H.

Kidapi mitzi have you eaten H.

Kidakolol I love you H.

Kidakime you go H.

Kear you S.

Kekultaw now a lightning S.

Keesquan Pillow H.

Kechille a little Z

Kesquish Neck H.

Kee you now

Kee traw h

Kee you H.

Kegoguaw a Virgin or maid Rev.

Kesuckquinte in the air or

Heavens. Rev.

Kear meitor I pray eat Rev.

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Keenkasseew you & I Rvw.
Keesuckguard the Sun God Rvw.
Keen notope is it your friend Rvw
Keesquaw Virgin Rvw.
Keesuckcan Thick Nt.
Keesumme Sister Ht.
Keeskwhim pay me my money Rvw.
Keens wife Ht.
Keesuckogew upcaras Rvw
Keesuck the Heavens Rvw
Keesaqushim high Water Rvw.
Keatshuta I come for no business Rvw
Keen you Rvw
Keesausame Save me Rvw.
Keenamp Caplaines or valiant men Rvw.
Kigieschquik Dry this Ht.
Kihella Aye yes te
Kihello Yes so it is Ht
Kihello Yes so it is Ht
Kehulaatit Good Nt.
Ketue kommijre what will you give
in exchange C
Ketittacem Seafly Nt.
Keists Sky Ht. Ht.
Keis how many S.
Keiktascooc Adder Snake S.
Koij Away out, get you gone S.
Keiskecanow Kick (s) S.
Kekineau ui he is gone to the feast Rvw.
Kekullotaunta let us partay Rvw

Kekathomwashansick
 they are gone already. Rev.
 Kekauwadaw a Scunner a wacker. Rev.
 Kekutte kaunto let us speak
 together Rev.
 Kekutte alive S.
 Kekutte to say S.
 Kekuchachewh not gone up S.
 Kekick to your House Rev.
 Kekineas See here Rev
 Kekewh alive S.
 Keko jaetow What do you bring
 with you C
 Kekewh Cheekon lay it,
 Kekewh smoke S.
 Kekick your House Rev
 Kekineash neptunash
 look here in my bag Rev,
 Keminiciachick Murderers Rev
 Kemaantew to speak softly S.
 Kemian you give him Z
 Kematte Brother S.
 Keminicantock they murder
 each other Rev.
 Kemehetcas Creep Rev.
 Keneekit Arse S.
 Kinkutte mazum good morrow S.
 Kenerockonoren Come look at
 my head S.

17 Kepenammen to gather Corn now,
 nat Kepewo ye likewise 2
 Ty Keput Teeth 4.
 leas Kepena we likewise 2
 Lo Kepce thou likewise 2
 J Keguasson a Pot to drink out of 8.
 wit Keshackainawh Dint 8.
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 Eui Keshemackpook the Tobacco
 at t is snuffed 8.
 bod
 ano Keshawlook bright 8
 twe Kessigwam to Wash the face 8.
 Th
 one Kesak Heaven Mas.
 wer Kescicinwheer to Wash the Hand 8.
 appe Keshouse Sun (the) 8.
 vote Kesseke manne Werk 8.
 for t Ketsosetawun to Wash 8.
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Kapsin Bear root 4.
 Kickelen quire Speak, tell me 8.
 Kickie Mother 8.
 Kichize an old man 8.
 Kichizuck old man 8.
 Kidukosonike the main land 2
 Kidkannink on the sea 2

Kidhannet a very large River
 the second 2
 Kigenolewoagan Sign - token 2
 Kigeckum the oldest one the mother
 of Beasts 2
 Kigaspawak Single man 2
 Kigi names if we knew 2
 Kiginames to know a place or
 something 2
 Kiginameen we know places
 herbs &c 2
 Kigisigotam a green grasshopper. 2
 Kikumorayi wussaukumewi
 just now forth. he went Rev.
 Kiltuckqueas Virgin or Maiden Rev.
 Kitsochqueas Virgin single woman 2
 Kikewoagan wife cure 2
 Kitsochqueas single woman 2
 Kikejumketschik the chief man
 elders 2
 Kitschqua Virginia Nau
 Kiltuckqueas Virgin, a marriageable Rev
 Kiteyockqueewak elderly woman Rev
 Kiteyenos an old man H.
 Kitceg old 2
 Kitkeu wife Nau
 Kitkeyockquea an elderly woman 2
 Kitkitinoota Wise N.
 Kitkitramots Wissitay S.
 Kitkeuawet a Physician 2
 Kitkeu he mends grows better 2
 Kitnus Sharpe 2

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Kikikamellummo
I come to visit your 2
Kilunawack Given they are H
Kiluna we and all the rest 2
Kilunook we altogether 2
Kiluwa yes 2
Kemili you give me 2
Kimerau Secretly to touch 4
Kini rachsu a Murderer 2
Kiminallian to assassinate 2
Kiminacksoagan murderer
assassination - 2
Kimi privately secret 2
Kimachkenanak our Brethren 2
Kinnat thy Brother 2
Kinalachworall tachorall
Pointed pieces of wood 4
Kinklockus Pike (a fish) 2. 464
Kinsquass Steer Rv. 544
Kineew Sharp 2
Kinkammon to sharpen grind 2
Kinkanschican a Grindstone 2
Kinkenengus Duck (a) N.
Kipitsiou thou art foolish H.
Kipitskoate foolish N.
Kipachgiminschi upland
Hickory tree 2
Kipatu Exactly as you say C
Kiskecuppegauman you are a
little short Rv

Kisueku Day Nau

Kissokikkar Shul du Door 5

Kisseppaiw Wet Nau

Kikakusus Tizardly N.T.

Kisholemugquash God Mary

Kiswhu Three Nau

Kishulmaslafus a Carter 5

Kittummayo even now Rev

Kittummayi nippcam I am just now Rev

Kittummayi nicketon I am just now recovered Rev.

Kitumayi tokean as soon as I wake Rev.

Kitumayi mes nechaw

She was just now delivered Rev

Kitompanisha Break of Day Rev

Kitonchquei See is dead Rev.

Kitachpanische the Rafters of a house 2

Kituum River 1st N.T.

Kitonuck a ship Rev.

Kitonuckquese a little ship Rev

Kitthan the Sea Rev

Kittelinsch the Thumb H

Kitelendamooagan Carnest 2

Kituckpanische a Spar, Rafter 2

Kittycawndipqua Patriarchal Nau

Kittsuog wild Cat Rev

Kitschazooagan convenience remodification 2.

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Kilchiswi verygly certainly 2
Kilchugari naquot Convenient like 2
Kiummalap Set 1.
Kiwikey to visit 2
Kkesa Miserable H
Klauchsosoagan Highmindedness 2
Klottowak they quarrel 2
Klullen I tell you 2
Klullen to quarrel content 2
Kmetinaxi quickie are you now Ready H
Kmesha did you killed a Deer H
Knita can you 2
Knita Taroya it is very Dirty, muddy c
Krisillatamen claimed them H
Kocca undachwe wentschi yu paal
what is he come for H
Kocca K'delloundamen what do you
call this this H
Kocca what, something 2
Kokoketkom Owl/any Red
Kokotemineea mayi there the way
says. Red
Kolamse to speak the truth H
Koheeteauog they are well Red
Konkeetatch ewo let him live Red
Konkeetatchi let them live Red
Konkenupshauta let us go apace Red
Konkenupshie go apace Red
Konrees to Sleep H
Konna Because c
Koodam Truth Now
Koom then comes from them 2
Koon Snow Mas.

Koguuttah Six Now

Kos'keap Rock Now

Koske Ten S.

Kote chijr machijrick trunkomed
Tnitaceae. Why are you in such deep
thoughts. C

Kotz why or what for C

Kotz snatte miraana why dont you give
it away. C

Kotschemiink out the Door 2

Kouspeathie yea truly S.

Kouwee Pine Tree N.

Kouneek Locust Tree N.

Kowse Father S.

Kowawwawaund a Pine Canoe N.

Kowkitowa Dry Now.

Kra how comest 2

Krakhtimo ye comes 2

Krakhtotinko Poison 2

Krati shut the Door 2

Krakoon Door 2

Kraska stop it 2

Kraska hasu stopped 2

Krakican a stopper 2

Krakasa Shut up 2

Krakilguu you are cast away
forsaken 2

Krealton frozen over with Ice 2

Kratlickguu it hurts you 2

Krendammenewewewo you bear A

Kraeennamen chijr do you know in C
Kraeennamen Arum Stop the Dog C
Ksacpatton to make wet x
Kschamelli her runs H
Kschatey Tobacco x
Kschamanguo grievious to cause
Kschamanguo double x
Ksakimowagaw they Kingdom H
Kschamchellatam let us run x
Kschachan Wind Min
Kschakepekanda beat away
beat hard x
Kschatleeches a beaten path on
Road x
Kschamchellam he runs x
Kschachan the Wind H
Kschieite Broth x
Kschiechpecat Clean clear water x
Kschiechgochgitellaw it bleeds
fast x
Kschitan it rains hard x
Kschiechtol wash it cleanse it x
Kschiechi clear x
Kschipsit one that has the Stick x
Kschipsa he has the Stick x
Kschiechsw he is clear x
Kschiechtauchsowagan
Holiness x
Kschiechta clean x
Kschican a Knif x

Kschippehellew Strong stream
in a River 2

Kschelci Strike hard,
lay on well 2

Kschingalet I hate you H.

Kschiechem wash hand 2

Kschiechek clean 2

Kschiechanillo wit the body
God 2

Kschiewenee it snows very thick 2

Kschiechhensitc wash ye your
Selvcs. 2

Kschipasques green Grasshopper 2

Kschitwache wash thy hands 2

Kschipsis travel the Isle 2

Ksitenall our feet 2

Kschittew warm or hot 2

Ksinachpo he is at leisure 2

Kschupian dull not sharp 2

Kschuppehalla Strong current H.

Ksuequon heavy 2

Ksuequinagust heavy like 2

Ksuequass also agaw Perplexity
anguish of mind 2

Ksuequa Heavy Mole

Ksinhatteramie to be of an
indifferent heart and mind 2

Kschingalgenagelenne they
hate us truly H.

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Ksingue wash your face 2
Kspunsh tie it fast 2
Ktchenna our heart 2
Kta thourgoest 2
Ktelloweksimu ye say it 2
Ktemakieschin to lie sick or in
a poor condition 2
Ktackan another 2
Ktakooatell I love them 2
Ktakooaltikenna we love one
another 2
Ktakowali do you love me 2
Ktajaptoneku I speak to you 2
Ktakowala do you love him 2
Ktellokummo I tell you 2
Ktanda Teste it 2
Ktchiqua a can a gun draver 2
Ktchillackton to make known
manifest to speak the truth 2
Ktchinguekhellen it rises (the sun) 2
Ktchikhillalan to betray him 2
Ktchite when he comes out 2
Ktemayop he was poorly 2
Ktemaque a Beaver 2
Ktellioren you tell us 2
Ktelsineen so we do or think 2
Ktakooaluk be lowe you 2
Ktetilon it is your doing 2

Ktellohump I load you 2
 Ktellonguoun you dream 2
 Ktellechre do you draw breath yet H
 Ktschucquihillee it moves, Hors H
 Kutschin to come out of the house 2
 Ktschucquihillee it moves Hors 2
 Ktuckin to turn back 2
 Ksinhattemoagan Indifferent
 Calmness 2
 Ktinalutgus how wast slain 2
 Ktenhagun he has paid good 2
 Kochoochwen he walked fast 2
 Ktee dry Heart 2
 Ktehuwa your Heart 2
 Ktschollin to come out of church or
 meeting 2
 Ktakend the Sea Name
 Kuckgussieckgun you are heavy Hs
 Kukhos Crow (a) Name
 Kuhüla Yes N.
 Kuhuu an Owl N.
 Kuckeentnekulat Frog N.
 Kuinishkunn Panther N.
 Kukkukuttohawmen would you speak
 with him Hs
 Kukkowetous shall I lodge here Hs
 Kukkakotemous I will shooe you Hs
 Kukkewetous I will lodge with you Hs
 Kukkouene you sleep Hs

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Kukkoochiequambenitch  
you shall be hanged Rev  
Kukkooen is awaunweicht  
at whose House did you sleep Rev  
Kukkita Heartless to me Rev  
Kukkakillous I hear you Rev  
Kukkakotemous I will tell you  
wachitquashooawes presently Rev  
Kukkukiequock they fear you Rev  
Kukkoweli with you sleep here Rev.  
Kumhaak Cloud N.  
Kummuckonckqualous  
I will pay you well Rev.  
Kumtatschi Else, however it  
Kesshessum is taught S.  
Kunnatotemous I will enquire  
of you Rev  
Kunnatomi do you ask me Rev  
Kunnadittamone wepe you must  
enquire after this Rev  
Kunnunous I have seen you Rev  
Kunnunous I have seen you Rev.  
Kuentash. Sif N.  
Kuentachan Throat C  
Kunnish I will kill you Rev.  
Kunnishickquock they will kill you Rev  
Kunnishickquon ewe he will kill you Rev  
Kunnauhion you are light Rev  
Kunnampalo wiskoonawin  
you must pay it Rev

Kunnagguenmeuleg a greater sort of  
Bel Lot Pow

Kunam Spoonas Pow

Kunnamauog Spoons Pow.

Kunnatotemous netop I will ask  
you a question Friend Pow.

Kunneish I will carry you Pow

Kunnoosep an Anchor Pow

Kunniskishend are you alone Pow

Kunnauntatauhuckgan becomes  
to kill you Pow.

Kunnoonamautuckgan I will  
owe it to you Pow.

Kunrawauampasumish  
mercy Pow.

Kunnaumpatous I will pay you Pow.

Kuprocki duck cloth Pow.

Kuppast Shut the Door Pow.

Kuphommin to Shut the Door Pow

Kuspisson Bind my head Pow,

Kuskia to Day No

Kusussit the hips bi.

Kussuctquetuck let us sit down Pow

Kussowhokicin Pawhiteh why do  
you put me out Pow

Kuscuteh it is hot Pow

Kussawhokii Do you put me out of  
Doors Pow

Kussawhocoowog just show forth Pow

Kussuckgan Heavy Nan

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Kuken Snow c

Kelishu Sun N.

Kullokow Arrows Nau

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tuu  
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Kulchichegiast Kauktianie jectieshau  
your Hatchets will soon be broken Rev.

Kulloang Commeciste I will give you  
your money Rev.

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Kulchimewock middle aged Man Rev

Kullaninoosch I will hire you Rev

Kullaunekquittauick I will pay you Rev.

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Kullackgatous I will be subject to you Rev

Kullaunekimokous I will tell you  
cross Rev

Kullaskewie Stay for me Rev

Kullasha have you this or that Rev

Kullawonck a Trumpet Rev

Kullasmen do you fish Rev

Kullokash Speak Rev

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Kullasain Old Nau

Kullocie to Burse S.

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Kullallie amishauke I would buy  
hand of you Rev

Kullackgussauwee you are very  
hard Rev

Kullakie wuschaunis Come you by  
hand Rev

Kulchichegiast a large Wagon to

V Kullasawshesh Depart, go. Rev

Kukkass ne lous ~~we~~ change you New  
 Kuttomji a great Buck New  
 Kuttanummoi wide you half me Red  
 Kuttunnur Ague do not tell theo  
 Kykegtawc Nine 8.

Laaktschekellam to jump leap over 2  
 Laawaaquepuss Wild Cat New  
 Lachauwelendam to be concerned  
 for something 2  
 Lachonam let him loose H  
 Lachauwelendawoagan  
 concern 2  
 Lachipiken to grow fast 2  
 Lachkisowitne a war Captain H  
 Lacheen to Breath to exist H  
 Lachenummen to loosen untie 2  
 Lachipiekwin to speak quick 2  
 Lachipikewin it goes fast 2  
 Lachenendawoagan Release  
 loosening 2  
 Lachauwieckgin it hinders me 2  
 Lachauwolman to be concerned  
 for somebody 2  
 Lachwedgeguoacan a Harris 2  
 Lahaipapashi Wait a little for us H  
 Latiendawoagan Accusation 2  
 Latiella to be sure H  
 Latiensin to climb up 2

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hatchauchoitaja the Forks of the Toes 2  
 hatchauwulinschaja the Forks of the  
     Fingers 2  
 tialschi cut, or make it smooth 2  
 hulhaguecasseeau Drawing knife 2  
 halenicasi Scouring grass 2  
 halla scraped it 2  
 lamaisie Senate Hand  
 lamaisie Slave Hand  
 lamaisie Young Hand  
 lamaeas Pipe C  
 hangomeewissau he looks friendly 2  
 landawee it runs up, Climb up  
     as Beams & Hops do. 2.  
 langan light, easy 2  
 lanceek Sean N.  
 langunadwoagan Peace 2  
 lapeekstan to turn a musical  
     instrument, to make it har-  
     monies 2  
 lappi agree 2  
 lapeekstan the Plough 2  
 lapto nachgatope the meaning of  
     the word was 2  
 lauspoojee Religion Hand  
 laschimuit to dream 2  
 latte if he sees them 2  
 latches sowen to enjoy weaselli or  
     Rabbit 2

Huttonishitane let us search  
 examine 2  
 Hutschesowagan Goods  
 merchandise 2  
 Hauchsowagan Behaviour living 2  
 Hauchkamite the middle of a  
 piece of ground 2  
 Hauchpoame the middle of the  
 Thigh 2  
 Haucuakito it costs, it is worth  
 so much 2  
 Haucuaktohen to fix a price 2  
 Hawantpe the crown of the head 2  
 Hawelinsch the middle finger 2  
 Hawochgolauwe the middle of the  
 forehead 2  
 Hawitpical midnight 2  
 Hawegument Persimmon Tree New  
 Hawilowan the middle of the winter 2  
 Hawat long ago 2  
 Hawachtowagan Price, value 2  
 Hichauwagiot a Fork 2  
 H'chauwiecken the Fork of a road 2  
 H'chauhannewale Forks of Rivers  
     & Creek 2  
 H'chauhannee Fork of a River 2  
 Hechowon Breath 2  
 Hichauwak a Fork 2  
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     loosen it 2  
 Hechacquidillea Slackens 2

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Heekham to write 2  
Heek as it is. H.  
Heekleekken he liveth 2  
Heekleekken to live H.  
Heekleeklewoagan life 2  
Heekleeklechimkalgee he made or  
gave me life 2  
Heekleeklechimauwek he who  
gives life 2  
Heekleeklejame If I live H.  
Heekhase written 2  
Heekhammee to write 2  
Heekhammewoagan Debt 2  
Heekelsch come to pass 4.  
Heekhauwan to trust somebody 2  
Heekhau Sand 2  
Heekhegen Writing 2  
Heleminneen grant or let us 2  
Helema Ingische amblaneewash  
I have not done yet tying up my  
Pack H.  
Hellaneware to stab 4.  
Helawi halfly in middle 2  
He mattahquact Strait Nan  
He mat daspit he who sits here 2  
He mookcooin Banks Nan  
He mattahquact to sit down 2  
He nchusquoone Indian Corn H.

Hennowasquan Person 2  
 Hennomek a chop fish 2  
 Henguanwoacan a Dream 2  
 Hennahawaniuk on the right  
     hand 2  
 Henape N'kackey I am a hundred 2  
 Henne Weechum male of Great  
     ruffed H.  
 Hennotit a little man 2  
 Hennowekelleu the male of Fowls,  
     & Birds 2  
 Henno N'bi four Water H.  
 Henape uloxen Indian Shoes 2  
 Hennowechum the male of Beasts 2  
 Henno a man 2  
 Henape an Indian man 2  
 Henno a Bear Man  
 Henni hand it 2  
 Hennikke a hundred Tree 2  
 Hespakku he Weeps H.  
 Hespatschik wise man 2  
 Hespatalwoagan Weeping 2  
 Hespatschik Wise man H.  
 Hespocino a running man 2  
 Hennuckgeekise Hill man

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Leppocwagan Knowledge Min.

Leppoon he is wise H.

See it is true 2

Leuehellee it sounds 2

Leisukemike upland not  
Bottom 2

Bilchajegue if you think so 2

Bilchewoagan Sentiment  
thought, opinion 2

Lewasquall weeds 2

Bilchpo he is willing 2

Lewiechkin to rest 2

Aii to, towards 2

Biechkin to lie down to rest 2

Biechkin lie down 2

Biechneemmen to take off to  
take down 2

Biechwoagan language 2

Bihaw done to kind 2

Bihaw do it to kind 2

Bihineen do unto us

Bihineen a Paw to

Bilchewoagan Custom Rule

Bilchewoagan true 2

Bilchewoagan 2

Bilchpo to be willing 2

Bimtachpawchi Rafters on

the roof of a house 2

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the rigors of a Dutch autumn interdicted active movements,  
the issue perhaps would have proved fortunate.

Lingitiller it melts, staws. 2  
 Linachigectite when they lay their  
 hands to it 2  
 Linchess Westwind 2  
 Linetca it melts 2  
 Linguechim to look, behold 2  
 Linachke reach your hand. 2  
 Linrammen to melt 2  
 Linaxu he is like unto 2  
 Linocleganau Fingers 2  
 Linguechisroot behold, here look 2  
 Linnitonase Indians of the same  
 Nation - Delawares 2  
 Linreen Tell us 2  
 Linrasle Melted 2  
 Lipogool Pen(s) 4.  
 Littonkhe to preach in such  
 manner - 2  
 Littehajenque if without 30 2  
 Livanmallid to mend, to grow better  
 in health 2  
 Livanosque overgrown with  
 weeds 2  
 Lipproat Wise H.  
 Loamoc long ago in time of old 2  
 Locat Floun. Meat 2  
 Locanall the hips, joints of the thighs 2

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tochtogasneectuineep  
he has destroyed 2  
toogasneectuine to thao dolord  
destroy 2  
toogatlella to be discouraged  
to give up 2  
toogatlella woagan  
Discouragement 2  
toogatlella he is discouraged 2  
tolecan the forefinger 2  
tohunauwi show me 2  
tohki sand Nav  
tohshummen to cut loose 2  
tohnummen to tear or pull  
in pieces 2  
toolinkes when they go off 2  
toowau it burns in a flame 2  
toowlaan the Rain is over 2  
toowachese Northward 2  
toowin to leap by 2  
toowin North 2  
toowicwant Northward 2  
toowin Winter 2  
toop he said 2  
toot sayon, tell 2

Luewoagan he crying 2  
 Lueen he says 2  
 Luewak they say 2  
 Lueen to say 2  
 Lueuna Man N.S.  
 Lupsioewoagan cunning 2  
 with traps 2  
 Lueasue Burnt 4  
 Luezin to Burn 2  
 Luezin he burnt himself 2  
 Lueasue burnt 2  
 Luecan Winter N.S.  
 Luewunsee he is called, his name is 2

Maanguipacus leaves 8.  
 Maangainagwatoote a great  
 Hole 8.  
 Maansu Sober and Chaste Rev.  
 Maata No. N.S.  
 Ma kere lake it - 2  
 Mackle a Bear C.  
 Mackle a Bear Mie  
 Mackle a Bear 2  
 Mackle Haacs Bear Head C

Machkipishka did you track any  
Bears. N.

Machgicigan plenty of Bears 2

Machksu Red Min

Machage ikoohie I got nothing Rev

Mackacammie a great Hunt S.

Machkewehkellaticaw a flag  
Colours. 2

Machit Boil or scalded Rev.

Machitackroad Bread mixed  
with Beers. - 2

Machage I have caught some Rev.

Mackasay a Blanket Msh.

Machtschitca Bad action trouble  
some time 2.

Machfis packgihellen the leaves  
grow red (as usual in the fall) 2.

Machhametank a Stream of a  
reddish Colours. 2

Machta lohamauwaw  
to direct one the wrong way 2

Macheta a poor man Rev.

Machta no, not, Rev. Mid

Machtachy Cloud Msh

Machtachan Wood Msh,

Machage nikkquohickomica  
I want nothing Rev.

Machtschitew to use Recat  
one bad ff. 2

Machtkelecken it looks red 2.  
 Machtlandam to esteem  
     honour value. 2.

Machtlermatam let us esteem  
     honour praise him 2.

Machtelschleppprovoagaw  
     Hypocrisy 2.

Machtetenamaken to make  
     unhappy 2.

Machtuka a Tree Mok

Machtapa muckgawt.  
     dusty dark 2.

Machtelsisko Red Clay 2

Machtelschlakes leather String 2

Machtage curra mallowein  
     Do you find nothing Red.

Machtison cosa he is naught Red

Machtlandamem to value citano 2

Machtetenamöagaw  
     unhappy 2.

Machtelschimagawt it smells ugly  
     wasty 2.

Machtit-Bad Mok

Machtewille very little 2

Machtelschilie Bad action 2

Machelemwui honorably  
     precious 2

Machtelschelögnot it looks ugly  
     disagreeable 2

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Machkeen Bad 2  
Machetenawagan Pride 2  
Machetton Bad (Min)  
Macheu great large 2  
Machetensio to be proud 2  
Machemogut a stinko kw.  
Machemogesse a stinkung  
or oide person kw.  
Machikteu evening & morning  
Red 2  
Machage nummeh swimmers  
I eat nothing kw.  
Machkhallachquall Redgarn  
thread 2  
Machkapequenito  
a bad evil spirit 2  
Machkissu he or it is bad ugly 2  
Machkaper bad unpleasant  
morning 2  
Machkatajajo bad morning  
weather 2  
Machkakott Rusty 2  
Machkashitehewagan  
wickedness 2  
Machkagenowauktan  
I understand not kw.  
Machkawu mazog  
Bravery or strength 8  
Macheli much 2  
Machtan da the Devil 2  
Machkipog a River kw

Machela Poor Nw.  
 Machegueo - shore S.  
 Machipocat a Stone Path Rd  
 Machguami Ice Moh  
 Machetemazit - he shall  
     honoured 2  
 Machquachchone  
     the marshes 2  
 Machtitu Bad Nw  
 Machoss how S.  
 Machle muxwoagan  
     Honour 2  
 Machtando soagan  
     Sentiment straight forward  
 Machtesser Shooz Moh  
 Machtagewak they are at  
     war fighting 2  
 Machtit ugly Moh  
 Machting no, not Nw  
 Machguine swelled 2  
 Machgachlawunge  
     a Red Bank on a River 2  
 Machtisisee bad ugly 2  
 Machtagewongan war  
     fighting 2  
 Machtapeek bad time  
     war time 2

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Machtaudowinewit in Hell  
among the Devils 2

Machtochickébi Papa Tree 2

Machelenoachgenindewoagan  
Praise glory 2

Machtochispachquall sloes 2

Machlatesiindewoagan  
Bad accusation 2

Machtauda Devil evil (Méni)

Machispogual it is sour Rv

Machang no or not Rv

Machene cause to lay down  
to sleep 8.

Machage wutamauortam he minds  
is not Rv.

Machtochisiller it is spoiled 2

Machlonguoam to have a bad  
dream 2

Machelook Schwanzak  
many white People H.

Machyecissu Serpent 2

Machtalipachquall Bad Shoes 2

Machtochikbiao Papa'sa Fruits 2

Machinemogual it smells in Rv

Machzummen to dye Red 2

Machtochicamit a Grave 2

Machtumbukt Dung 2

Machinemogual it stinks Rv.

Machtschisfah Shoe 2  
 Machxew Shoes 2  
 Machtschitupoat a Hypocrite 2  
 Machelomachochimico  
     praise glory of him 2  
 Machganachkta Evening and  
     Morning Red 2  
 Machgaugachtegat a Red  
     Bellied Snake 2  
 Machgaungus a sun fish 2  
 Macchacacrick machijrick borith  
     ock vinchen manetto  
     the very great & merciful God C  
 Mactri Hocquem it is fine  
     Summer Weather C  
 Macchhehak Quijran  
     Red Clothing C  
 Macchhehak Red C  
 Macntchate mayoac Bone S.  
 Macchaeck Skink a Roade C  
 Macraeck Haak grey Goose C  
 Macmyndal Child C  
 Magami early 2  
 Magichtea may apple 2  
 Makootois a coal & River S.  
 Makamentschet a Robber 2  
 Makatawaiuwo Black S.

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Mahsguillers a Hawk s.  
Mahsutta mangue la Selle 2  
Mahaleo Flint 2  
Mahematscheketlat the cock  
of a Geantock 2  
Mahgwish a great Wind 8.  
Mah there take it H.  
Mah here it is C  
Mahawic Gourd 8.  
Mahmaind I Have none 8.  
Mahellis a Flint 2  
Mahzugue Wood 1000  
Mais cusset Beans 4.  
Maish Killewomayi first wood Rd  
Maish just Rd.  
Majaiwi Right strait, proper 2  
Majawicchew it is right, so as it ought  
to be 2  
Majawachlant together, at once 2.  
Majawisti Strait 3  
Majawelcadaw to be fixed or settled  
in mind 2  
Majawichlant to make it right 2  
Majawichewoagan unity  
agreement 2  
Makateayale Bird 4.  
Majauchew one person 2

Makatiuthet Decid 11  
 Makalewegh Pearl 8.  
 Makigue Rose 2  
 Makiquacan a grubbing hoe 2  
 Malasan nac the Arroio, Flint 2  
 Malecuwoagan Witchcraft 2  
 Malecu Witchcraft 2  
 Malaluno Iron wood a sort of  
     Beech Tree 2  
 Malackkickaw Doct by C  
 Malachitall Beans 2  
 Massacklochisugussooagaw  
     the being despised 2  
 Massacklaptonacan wicked  
     wild rough talk 2  
 Massackwecudawoagan  
     Torment 2  
 Mammatie Saegwahen  
     Give me some water 8  
 Massackwecudam  
     to suffer endure pain 2  
 Massackwoagan  
     destruction, perdition 2  
 Massare narelam to Wrestle 8.  
 Mammanusachie Adulterer 2  
 Massacheksukqul Air Raid  
 Mamoinajiki It hurts me not 2  
 Massacklachewejw  
     He is worthy 2  
 Massulsethmatum let us praise him 2

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Mamunusie he is angry H.  
Mamichesosisi to be ashamed 2  
Mamnachiehakel let us be going Red  
Mamintochisidie to praise  
giving glory to God 2  
Mamintochingusowagan  
the being praised 2  
Mamtschidie the last time, lastly 2  
Mamintochidowagan  
Praised 2  
Mamtschidie behind the Fox Red  
Mamtschidieonchi the Fox Red  
Mamtschidieumilie the last Fox Red  
Mamschatin to remember him 2  
Mamaare Disall a fish resembling  
the Salmon but not so large C  
Mamotendamen to vomit 2  
Mamschatit Remember me 2  
Mamantickaw Play, game. C  
Mamalis a fawn a young Deer 2  
Mamalachook a striped snake 2  
Mamayagoyen Closed 41.  
Mammun to take hold of any  
thing S.  
Mamstuleracur to play at a  
Game S.  
Mamraechikan Heller,  
Book, Paper C

Mamatchikan a Doctor, Doct  
 or Writing 2  
 Mamatchikan the last time  
 in earth 2  
 Mamawon Bycorow 2  
 Mamattisugoo hulteauquock  
 your Beads are wrought few  
 Mamantikan Plum or Peach C  
 Mamintschis to paradise 2  
 Mamaleusquassalla Sort of  
 Singing Birds 2  
 Mamauie Adulterer, my love  
 Mamatchikan Doctor, Doctor 2  
 Mamachtschiman to revile,  
 reproach some body 2  
 Machiedsi to speak loud 2  
 Machikereniminechi Thornbush 2  
 Manitana wat Cupitakanuscan  
 wepe wrene God commandeth  
 that all men now repeat few  
 Manello missianes God the Son C  
 Manlo Masaketmunt God the  
 Manitowack la suog  
 how many God be there few  
 Manuetus manello Bad angel C  
 Manit God Mas.  
 Manilloquessuchwhiche  
 gods book or writing few

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Manielowisent to stand still 5  
Maniten to make 2  
Maneckocoragare the making or  
Cutting of Firewood 2  
Mannichies mechijrick Singwas.  
An Iuischicivicas wild Cat C  
Mangoile Great S.  
Mantchoor Tertium Coalis S.  
Manguerasu he was Scalped 2  
Manogeen to Scalp 2  
Mangegee Bange Nan  
Mangejew it profits contains but  
little 2  
Mangemua Cheekbone C  
Manski Second crop 2  
Mansquassedash Beard Ru  
Maniase cake to eat Ruined S.  
Manschaduon to mow, reap 2  
Manote a Basket S  
Mandongessie to be blamed  
impeached 2  
Manetto God, Spirit, angel C  
Mantkunje to put the Bones of  
the dead in a House S  
Marianne warhettawock they hate  
each other Ru.  
Marianst a little Stone S  
Manschasquacau a Scythe 2

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Manewesass I fear none has  
 Manquwiss a Bell S.  
 Mandundecooagare Island  
     imputation Z  
 Manisimini to cut or Wood Riv.  
 Manisipessu have you no  
     Water Riv.  
 Maricato watsonioun an ear  
     of Corn S.  
 Mana mae a wife sell it C  
 Mangeler the height of anything  
     of good growth is.  
 Manekapah tongue Broad N.  
 Mangain large Nav  
 Manichillecagan Death Min  
 Manumvir to be angry Z  
 Mandomen to blame him Z  
 Marraang was to utterly S  
 Manuippisit Sea Nav  
 Maischawilee it is wonderfull  
 Maguigwiss a small Bell S.  
 Maguelesmawall he is jealous  
     over hing envide him Z  
 Maranijto Tacuda  
     Pratic fire C  
 Maranijto taekhan see the  
     wood C  
 Maranew's wife buy of you C  
 Maracate Apple S.

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Marooner Wheat, Lt.  
Maruhungoo Costing S.  
Maskituash Strakeley and Row  
Maskituash Grass or Hay Row  
Maskaquash Summer Row  
Maskackgeinecaug we have  
no good Row  
Maskitponamien give me a  
Plaster Row  
Maskit give me some Peacock Row  
Maskallamem I have shot C  
Maschilamet a Trout Hole &  
Maschilamet a Trout &  
Masacoroch Play Row  
Masketkhasse a muddy  
creek in a Swamp &  
Masketkunk in the Swamp &  
Masketki Swamp &  
Masketki Grapshert &  
Massgequise Grass/Nay  
Masgequise in all Swamp  
Whortleberries &  
Massachusetts Massachusetts  
Row  
Maskowking a Parrot S.  
Massapie Beads of Glass  
Coralite C

\* Mr.  
† The

Mat. enero it is not true Row

Matawic with a Bachelor s.  
 Matschisun Red Bird. N.  
 Mattamaisin a fed uniwel 2  
 Mattaucksowooagan Sin 2  
 Matte miwoagan to be bring in to  
 Mattelomuxw he is despised 2  
 Mattastone he talks rough  
 uniwel 2  
 Mattemegew to enter in 2  
 Matnowetucmene I have no house Red  
 Matno we sonckasse  
 I have no name Red.  
 Matno waotaukelle min 2  
 we understand not each other Red  
 Mat anauke a fine sort of  
 meat to sleep on Red  
 Matta neccataypemmin  
 I am not hungry Red.  
 Mattapeu & Quetkawewi  
 a woman keeping alone in her  
 monthly sickness Red.  
 Mat neppomita mene  
 I have heard nothing Red  
 Mattanoukanaste a fine sort  
 of meat to sleep on Red.  
 Mattaeksche as if 2  
 Mat awaowanuro there is  
 nobody Red.

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Matta nichognakwaste I am no  
ly - ing of tobacco Rio,  
Mat cornaumwaenis you  
have not kept your word Rio  
Mat wonck kunnawmine you  
shall never see him more Rio,  
Matta michtuckgannerro  
have you no Trees Rio,  
Matta lunnantamme  
I think not so Rio,  
Mat nowawtawa tamme we  
understand not each other Rio,  
Mat two uetogashanchieck  
I fear him not Rio,  
Mattaugus a Cloud Rio,  
Mattaqual it is overcast Rio,  
Mattaour Copper S.  
Mataffping S. L. deer and stag C  
Mattaikutgus he came up  
with me 2  
Matta no - 2  
Mattaassim Lope (Tobacco) Rio  
Mattauckgwan a Coole Rio  
Matachesa it is not lighted S.  
Malle nijr missawusso  
I am not sick C  
Mat meshinawororaste I did not  
see those things Rio.

Mat weshoggoosunno there is  
 no work on it Red,  
 Mat mayaunno there is no way Red  
 Mattaasau notes him  
 I come from land by Red.  
 Matcoq Keesitauans Is there  
 nothing ready Boiled Red,  
 Mattapash sit down Red  
 Matmashno wauwon  
 I know nothing of it Red,  
 Mat nictowamernantocks  
 I cannot sleep in the night for it Red,  
 Mat cattassamien will you not  
 give me to eat Red,  
 Mattapash yoteg sit by the fire Red  
 Mat-pitche cowatock snarit kee-  
 si-tootkigae - The God that  
 made you will not know you Red.  
 Matte Swoowanna kit awoj  
 muckiekonkgaock Their  
 souls go not to the South west Red  
 Mat mescalwookon I was  
 innocent Red,  
 Matatianta compaw I am no  
 lying fellow Red,  
 Matatiantas amprawon  
 I speak only true Red  
 Matte nippawawen I lie not this  
 Matta nowekaa I knew nothing  
 of it Red

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Mat mechuummaseemaste

I did not take them Rev.

Mattha ratschquem pauw I am  
not come for nothing th

Mat apiee he is not at home Rev

Mat waamrusachick  
that Love Rev.Matassumito hock a small  
Bird of various colours 8.

Mawat only one 2.

Matwe a Delaware Indian Nan

Matteboman to despise me 2

Mattancominawintz

a Pine Tree Nan

Matta No Nan

Matta noota I dont know C

Matta nichquachick I want it not Rio

Matshalawat he brought him home 2

Matschilisso woagan

Sinful Behaviour 2

Mattemuxowaagan

the being despised 2

Mattebokt calomieick an Apron, or  
any kind of dressed leather 8.

Mattemigee he interlocked in 2

Mattanata Devil Nan

Mattemieckew where two Roads  
meet together 2

Mattlemigegeen we enter in 2

Mallunk Head Sun

Malleesh Sante not S.

Mat noleango I have no money Rev.

Mallegehan a soft wind Rev

Mallegehatch when the wind comes  
from Rev.

Mallecore Skin of a stag S.

Mallelendash to be uneasy

Distressed in mind 2

Malla No Ht

Maltokin to go home 2

Mallit Bad Sun

Mallaplossen to speak rough, uncivil 2

Mallefootquat Bird New

Malle Dakotze it is not very cold. C

Masseappé Beads C

Matchkalquot Cloud Wind

Malle gennatoratti I understand  
you not S.

Mallaundum very old and decrepit Rev.

Mallaasa a little way Rev.

Malla checco manaren you will

Find nobody to buy it C

Matchhacheton to carry it away 2

Malle chejorisis, cuttanga  
Sleep a little more C

1800. Matta & such quatche he cannot  
former go to school S.

at Vi  
Velas Mat whoesawso brout Naw

master Matwauay Soldiers Naw

genera Matwauonck a Battle Rro

the s. Matschikia he is gone 2

A prov  
affair Matno weewallammo Stake mukro

cour  
perce Mataupeoan nowok I have no  
to re Tabacco ~~Red~~ S.

Italy Mat tie iniekausk I will not  
to de leave you Red

N had Matta tecococotamen  
tenti not to Hear S.

mine Matit unkoden Rro

zann Matta I have it is not good C

gene Matcoasiekiegasie have you  
return no hands Rro

he p Mattakiosen Warrior Naw.

with Mattakassan War Naw

camp Mattakiekie the leaf of the  
cour Prickly Pear S.

Swi evol Matta - Mala - Lai No. 5

dred the Matta n'mataelugun No. he  
befo you are with me the

K intre Matta nij rapping I have not time  
nec to set down C

ing Matschikam let us go away 2

lenc Mattapping Stay & Set down C

less Th on

Matta mayayongas I have it said is.  
 Matta muddi bing a person living  
 Matta ujor Scolitallou said  
 want do - c

Matta Sackung bishatto there is a  
 dead Calm at sea - c

Mattit ugly man

Matta peiwonk sick Schewonakate  
 the white people are a rascally set  
 of bings - H

Matta commein I code not give it is.

Mataassak a Napkin is.

Malaata propeak have you no  
 Alice - S

Matacawiate a Pearl is.

Matschit go home is

Muchinawé he is sick Red

Mauchalea a Guide Red

Mauchese be my Guide Red.

Mauimacodes great Hootie Red

Mauitauchemoko wear what  
 have done taking my seeds Red.

Mauimishish rockabilly Red

Mauimanetopwees how bility Red

Mauchausom the dead man Red

Mauchausomwock sleepeth  
 the Dead Red

Mauimanetearlass be of good  
 courage Red

Muanlano or mohle. Wm. H. J. Fox R.W.  
Mauatamunmada. Let us smoke  
the fire R.W.  
Mauchie or Annitie he is good R.W.  
Mauanishashie. Let us go gently R.W.  
Mauchelashit or Kautauw stried  
Sallet when day are gone R.W.  
Mauchefewean after I have  
eaten R.W.  
Mauchefewecies after meals R.W.  
Mauchefewet when he wants eaten R.W.  
Mauchish or Anashish be going R.W.  
Mauchimash now fit case  
my teeth are caught R.W.  
Macanashimana wamaata  
Let us make a good fire R.W.  
Maunetash a great store R.W.  
Maunelash great stone R.W.  
Mauseck a great Basket R.W.  
Mauksaas a Nettle S.  
Maumacniash Goods R.W.  
Mauks moughke, give this R.W.  
Mautabon it is Day R.W.  
Mauenashish go slowly gently R.W.  
Mauo to cry to bewail R.W.  
Mauchelan Blb. R.W.

Maawie tawie Go and see it.  
 Maawawey many Red.  
 Maawallawisw leg a hunting &  
 Mauchquosack Blackberry Name  
 Maumetaste aguenowhicks  
 I wasit many things Red  
 Mauchatous carry this Red  
 Maumette a Conjurer Name  
 Maumichemanoge a Needle Red  
 Maumomemamaan Prayer 8.  
 Maununappin to be assembled 2  
 Maununi collected 2  
 Maucwijenque when we meet  
 together 2  
 Mawigawaw a Meeting house 2  
 Mawoakto a Collector 82  
 Maucenemun to gather bring  
 together 2  
 Maununappin picket when they are  
 assembled 2  
 Maucinsoowak they pick up  
 gather (parties)  
 Maucinsoowak to gather pick up 2  
 Mauchpongash Tax, tribute, 2  
 Mauiunguonoge he has recon-  
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them for this purpose from Lausanne.

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Mawollocass Firniise  
Sorcery & Sorceresses 2  
Mawingwong  
Reconciliation 2  
Mawinshacken to go to war. 2  
Mawcawg a Peepfie 3.  
Mawmawmaw Eyes brown 2.  
Mayi a way. Red  
Mayi a Head Red  
Mayi a Path. Red  
Mayasue I have it red 8  
Mayas is above a way Red  
Mayis Going in a Hatch 8.  
Mawmimikish Tie it hard Red.  
Mawmawgashawg Chapman Red  
Mbi Water 2  
Mby Water-Mic  
M'beis in the Water H.  
M'bejse Wet Mole  
Mbiactgoock a water snake 2  
M'bisis a Snake Mole  
M'be'adlik a Whale 2  
M'bisis a Bale (Mole)  
M'cococotamess to make a Hole 8.  
M'cougan Death 2

Machaati Large Mole  
 At boc quayesquittitler  
 & briste in da see &  
 Mcbaitititoomero & leave out  
 myself &c

M'chatsou Mountain Mole  
 M'chingus Pusehio a Cat H  
 M'chiketigen Broad Mole  
 M'chowasquall old dry Grap &  
 M'chawacto Dear &  
 M'chigasu Red Nail  
 Mchosamam necte my foot is sore hu  
 Mckinquee great large &  
 Meshnomissoon hommin  
 I came by Boat hu  
 Meshnticauke wuchew  
 I came by Land hu  
 Mesh noonshon pooyawn  
 I could not come hu  
 Memaucheswi annitue  
 he is gone hu  
 Memauchesgashanwick  
 they are gone hu  
 Meshkunoctquashua Timmied  
 did you meet hu  
 Meshpalaase bocolah feteh  
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Meatsun to Sop on haas becaul Sipper S.

Measote Aron S.

Meching quele teacawgaw  
Beef Pride 2

Meching hagilacan a large field 2

Meching quecisaqat it appears large  
great 2

Meching haqiqion to plant much  
a large field 2

Mecheklet much 2

Mechekti great, big 2

Mechitquek great Depti 2

Mecia tea deep snow 2

Mechiquiechen high flood pastur. 2

Mechi witaqasit great ears parrot 2

Mechashkaat creek bedded 2

Mecher to Brats.

Mechimue bode Rio

Mechimue aks bode it Rio

Mechkissors Shoes New

Mechamek wild Rhubarb 2

Mecau tea a fight Rio

Mecau tea let us fight Rio

Mecau tea so fight with him Rio

Mechschakaapen Summer New

Mechmenatiheak a scum ladle 2

Mechskei Grass New

Meekeloots many 2  
 Meekonte an old Tree 2  
 Meekowijigje it is old 2  
 Meekwichting an Pine 4  
 Meekwate Water 2  
 Meekwapeko Surprise 2  
 Meekwa to Bat Nau  
 Meekwitsch the Red cedar 2  
 Meekgalluequol Red Hair 2  
 Meekgatowel a fish like a Sucker 2  
 Meekgaspuk Specumahau 2  
 Meekante his forehead Mas  
 Meekgalarrie a Hawk 2  
 Meekit Tooth Mas  
 Meekete or Meekwee Large (Mus)  
 Meekete to Haste Nau  
 Meekgelist a great big one 2  
 Meekhanset a large River or Creek 2  
 Meenpeckha sick Skinmilk 2  
 Megung wholly entirely 2  
 Megutsch entirely wholly 2  
 Mehowimi Raspberry 2  
 Mehoquine woagan  
     the Bloody Blot 2  
 Metochotckus Red Cedar 2

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 Mehallamagan to sell 2.  
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 Mehoquamis See 2  
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Mehallamagan to sell 2.  
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 Mehoquamis See 2  
 Metewek Bile or Beale 3.  
 Mehittackpiagan Birth 2.  
 Mehoquamileno Thail 2  
 Mahares a skin to cover the  
 point of an arrow 8 C  
 Mehittuck a Tree 2  
 Mehallamagan to sell 2  
 Mehittackpienp he was born 2  
 Melomendowan to ask or beg  
 pardon 2  
 Metacooe a stalk 8.  
 Metitchoac a barren tree 2.  
 Mehemetangloesagan  
 agony of Death 2  
 Mehoqueman the Red Bird 2  
 Mehachakley a coal 2  
 Mehutachgoek a Copper  
 Snake 2  
 Mehoquitanee to bleed  
 out of the nose 2  
 Meishmiconucheseyowk  
 give this to the Child 8

Meiklauk Stars of a man 8.  
 Meisuttaraste Creek 8.  
 Meikteek a Sore 8.  
 Meiktussac Fat with mud 8.  
 Meishitah meshen give me some  
     Meat 8.  
 Meisquan Elbow 8.  
 Meikteis a Wart 8.  
 Meiktoram a Place 8.  
 Meikteuge Hand 8.  
 Meiktues a Tree 8.  
 Meikteums a water Fowl in  
     signs of a Duck finely  
     col'd with a capped crown 8.  
 Mejauchau a person 2.  
 Mekollaau a Hawk N5.  
 Mekkee Red N5.  
 Mekih corruption 2.  
 Mekemechingunk on the end  
     of days 2.  
 Melitochiawii bodily, not  
     spiritual 2.  
 Melien to give away 2.  
 Metis a Sheep 2.  
 Metisal Sheep 2.  
 Mekniachink the End 2.

Mehouse Nails of the Geegars and  
Tees 8.

Meloplectenakaan Copier N.

Melondam to Nomit 2

Melaaschje to lake a Nomit 2

Melanschje woagan Nomiteng 2

Melch Matter 2

Mellaan to Bonell 2

Melihasc matter, corruptione 2

Melicgamen a Pillow, cushion 2

Memeu a Woodcock 2

Memekschachey Sheepskin 2

Memeschaenigat toothholes, toothless 2

Mennallamend a Merchant a Trader 2

Mensochetschik Travellers 2

Mennetis a Sheep 2

Mennunahquas a Island 8.

Mennahockous a Woodpecker with a  
Red Head 2

Memajauchsijent every one of us 2

Mamamaqua a Fish Hawk 61. <sup>84, 10.</sup>

Memachschilissitschik Sonnen. 2

Memechink congregation 2

Memicchitca he is barefoot 2

Menedhakemo a Turtle dove 2

Memajauchsijent every one of us 2

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 trees are 2  
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 Menantac Spruce, Cedar or  
 Pine Swamp 2  
 Menachgak a fence Rail 2  
 Menachgaguall fence Rails 2  
 Menachgunk in the fence 2  
 Menmen to drink 2  
 Menachke fence - also a Port 2  
 Menet Drink 2  
 Menet a Drunkard 2  
 Menewoagae drinking 2  
 Menetow to spend in Drinking 2  
 Mengipak Leaves now  
 Menantschi worn on the  
 left hand 2  
 Mengieekew a Swear 2  
 Meniicii In some places, not  
 every where 2  
 Menipak a lake, sea - 2  
 Menieckineen we are a  
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     a man 8.  
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 Megwanac a long feather 8.  
 Mequick 2. 7. Bloody 2  
 Mequit 2  
 Mequauaminnree Remember indeed  
 Meractte a crab. 2  
 Meroath akessum a young Dog 8.  
 Mererse in the hair of the Head 8.  
 Meschuppalatit Sprinkle me with  
     water 2  
 Meschuppalatit be sprinkled me 2  
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 Messissachowak large Stinging flies 2  
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 Messi nusmaechrem I have been sick 20  
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 Messcate the foot 8.  
 Mesquall logs for Building 2

Meslinowawowon I lost my way 200.  
 Meslell the 110g 3.  
 Meschieekid to sleep fast 2.  
 Mesuchooacaw Blue 2.  
 Meschacon Wound 2.  
 Meschandamow to taste 2.  
 Mesite'wall Corn boiled whole 2.  
 Mesittosche wiquit wholly  
     entirely 2.  
 Meset'siagan it comes on  
     drawn right to one 2.  
 Meschagel Set down 2.  
 Messi'pook the River divided  
     with ice 2.  
 Metschmi soon, not long 2.  
 Meschiti' whole or entire  
     all of a thing 2.  
 Meschatamow to remember 2.  
 Mese Arm 3.  
 Mesequess a Counter 2.  
 Metschl after A.  
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Meteleensitschik the humble  
lowly minded 2

Meteleensit an humble low minded  
man 2

Meteleaviv to be ready 2

Meteleens leather string 2

Metelesmarakimmins a Bushel  
of Grapes 3.

Meteles a Bridge 3.

Metachgoloren to have told a  
Ready lie 2

Multone Mouth 3.

Meteleus Black Bartho Rio.

Metamguam I had a bad Dream 2

Metachan Wood New

Metachan Firewood 2

Metachquakmen to cover 2

Metakho cover it 2

Meteachrock Perewinkle Rio.

Metiltschejee wholly, entirely 2

Metesill let us go eat Rio.

Metimine a Wolf 2

Metaklammer to cover 2

Melacum a house 3.

Melallen Rose 2

Melange Hased 8.

Melour Mouth raw

Melapton etc when he had done  
speaking 2

Melatquasigeeze the Vieo  
w hid it.

Mewcheson a My 3.

Mezin to Eat 2

Mezu he eateth 2

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time, Denmark was to employ her armed vessels for this purpose in the Mediterranean only, a measure rendered necessary in that sea in consequence of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs.

So indecisive and inadequate did this negotiation prove, that the northern powers in the course of a few months entered into an association for their mutual protection, and actually revived the treaty of armed neutrality, which had originated towards the conclusion of the American war. The emperor of Russia, who had laid an embargo for a few weeks on all the ships and property of English subjects within his dominions, in consequence of the capture of the *Freya*, was the first to invite Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, to adopt this measure. In a declaration published about this period by his Imperial majesty, the measures taken in 1780 "for establishing the principles of a wise and impartial neutrality" were appealed to, and great credit was given to Russia "for bringing to a conclusion this salutary work," which in respect to that country was become "the basis of all future treaties of commerce, while universal suffrage had converted this code of humanity into a code for nations." After lamenting that "at the epoch of the dissolution of a great power" too little care was taken to give a new sanction to these principles, on account of the intervention of novel and extraordinary events; the detention of the Danish frigate is mentioned as tending to prove "how much the independence of crowned heads might be endangered, if they neglected to re-establish the principles and maxims on which the protection and safety of the neutral powers rest in the course of this war." "As the manifest interest of his Imperial majesty," it is added, "both in regard to the navigation of his own subjects, and that of his ports bordering upon other nations, requires that the seas which wash the coasts of the Russian empire should be sheltered from such acts of violence, he invites the powers who possess harbours in these districts, and particularly his majesty the king of Prussia, his majesty the king of Denmark, and his majesty the king of Sweden, to concert with his Imperial majesty respecting measures which will be successively communicated to them, for re-establishing in their full force the principles of an armed

neutrality, to secure the liberty of the seas. He accordingly makes known by the present declaration, that he is disposed to employ all the forces of his crown to maintain the honour of his flag and that of his allies; to secure his subjects from every infraction of those rights respected by all nations; and to procure to them, under the protection of their respective governments, the advantages resulting from the liberty of trade and navigation."

IN consequence of this invitation, the king of Sweden entered into a treaty towards the close of the year with the emperor Paul, in which they laid down certain principles for the extension and security of commerce. By these new regulations it was maintained, that any ship might freely navigate on the coasts of the belligerent powers, and that every thing but what is expressly contraband shall be free. The description of a blockaded harbour is limited and confined; the declaration of the officers commanding ships of war convoying merchantmen, respecting their cargoes, is deemed sufficient; no search is to be allowed; and to protect the trade of the two countries, the contracting parties agree to equip and provide squadrons.

THE kings of Prussia and Denmark soon after acceded to this confederacy, and the emperor of Russia carried his resentment still further by once more laying an embargo on all the British ships in his ports; he also issued orders to burn those detained in the harbour of Narva, in consequence of the escape of two vessels in contravention of his commands, and treated the sailors with uncommon harshness and severity.

THESE proceedings were immediately connected with the grand-mastership of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; for his Imperial majesty expressly stated in the court gazette, that he had recourse to this measure because possession had been taken "of Valetta and the island of Malta, in the name of the king of Great Britain, and the English flag alone hoisted, &c." and it is asserted towards the conclusion, that the sequestration should not be taken off, "until the conditions of the convention concluded in the year 1798 were punctually fulfilled."

would not refuse to listen to equitable proposals for the accommodation of disputes, provided they were made by plenipotentiaries, sent on the part of the king of Great Britain, to the united powers."

ON receiving this answer, the admiral left the bay, without firing a gun ; and all future hostilities with the northern states were happily prevented by the catastrophe of the emperor Paul, who had resuscitated the league originally formed during the reign of his mother Catharine II.

THUS perished at a very critical period, and by similar means, the son of that Peter III. who after a short reign fell a sacrifice to the masculine ambition of a female and the treason of a few contemptible conspirators. Dazzled with the exploits of Bonaparte, he contemplated the first consul of France with the same degree of enthusiasm as had been formerly experienced by his unfortunate father in respect to Frederick the Great. A private correspondence had actually taken place between them, compliments were interchanged, and projects of a novel and portentous kind broached. Seven thousand Russians, prisoners in France, were immediately liberated without exchange or ransom, and, after being clothed in new uniforms, and armed from the arsenals of the republic, placed at the disposal of the enraptured czar.

THE baron de Sprengporten had been sent to Paris towards the latter end of the former year, under pretence of negotiating about their release ; and he exhibited on this occasion all the splendor, and was invested with all the powers, of a minister plenipotentiary. This nobleman was soon after succeeded by the count de Kalitschew, in the official character of ambassador-extraordinary ; and that prince who had given an asylum to the unfortunate remains of the Bourbon family, and who kept a court for and recognised Louis XVIII. as the legitimate sovereign of France, now acknowledged the French republic and testified his admiration for her first magistrate.

By means of his influence with the powers situated on the Baltick, he had excited Denmark and Sweden to avenge their violated commerce, and placed himself at the head of a league said to be expressly formed for the purpose of maintaining

“the rights of neutral nations, and protecting the liberty of the seas.” But the hand of violence put a sudden stop to the career of ambition; and he at whose nod nations armed and kingdoms trembled, was suddenly extended a lifeless corps in that very palace so lately erected by his munificence, amidst the numerous guards selected for his protection, and in the metropolis of an empire where he ruled as a despot while the inhabitants avowed themselves publicly slaves.

No sooner had his son Alexander I. succeeded to the throne, than he published an ukase, revoking several acts of his late father, and restoring the British seamen to liberty. Baron Lisakewitsch, his minister at the court of Denmark, having notified these events to admiral Parker, the latter immediately returned to Kioge bay, on purpose to await the orders of his court in consequence of these new and interesting changes, and in the mean time the benefits of the armistice were extended to the court of Stockholm.

BUT vice-admiral lord Nelson, who succeeded soon after to the command, intimated to vice-admiral Cronstadt, “that he was not directed to abstain from hostilities should he meet with the Swedish fleet at sea.” However, in the course of a few days, a proclamation was published at Stockholm, by which the king notified, “that his allies having resumed their former commercial intercourse with England, and the commander of the British fleet having solemnly declared that the Swedish merchant vessels should not be molested in the Baltic or the Cattegat, he deemed himself no longer bound to persevere in a resolution which at present would merely tend to impede the navigation and commerce between his subjects and those of his Britannic majesty.”

NEARLY about the same period lord St. Helens arrived at the court of St. Petersburg, in quality of minister plenipotentiary from England: and by a convention signed soon after, the emperor on one hand allowed the right of search, under certain restrictions, by ships of war, but not by privateers; while on the other, the raw or manufactured commodities of the countries engaged in war might be purchased and carried away by the neutral powers; but by a subsequent explanatory declaration, the commerce between the mother

country and the colonies was expressly excluded from the benefits of this arrangement. It was also stipulated by one of the articles, that Denmark and Sweden should receive back their ships and settlements, on acceding to the treaty; and they accordingly declared their assent in the course of a few weeks.

THUS Great Britain, partly by the sudden demise of the emperor Paul, and partly by a sacrifice of some of her pretensions; contributed to suspend, and even to dispel, the efforts of a confederacy, which aimed at the decrease of her maritime greatness, and was calculated to involve her in a new and disastrous war.

BUT at the very moment she had concluded a peace with her new foes, England was subjected to the mortification of beholding an ancient but impotent ally punished for her fidelity.

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## CHAP. II.

*The Armies of France and Spain enter Portugal—Treaties of Badajos and Madrid—Madeira occupied by the English—Naples sues for Peace.*

NO sooner had the peace of Lunéville been signed, than the consular government determined to punish Portugal for its attachment to the only remaining enemy of the republic. Queen Mary, the widow of her uncle Peter III. incapacitated partly by age and partly by a terrible malady from the exercise of the royal functions, still retained the semblance of sovereignty; but the kingdom was governed by her son, under the name of regent. The prince of Brasil, conscious that his country had been repeatedly saved, and his family continued on the throne, in consequence of the support and protection of Great Britain, from whom he now expected the assistance of an auxiliary army, was devoted to that power, and, not-

withstanding the menaces of a neighbouring court, had hitherto rejected the idea of any treaty that tended to exclude her ships from his ports.

THE king of Spain, actuated by attachment to his family, had suspended the vengeance of his ally, until, being at length fearful of an invasion on the part of the consul, he reserved for himself the task of chastising his own son-in-law. Charles IV. accordingly published a manifesto, in which he intermingled his own complaints with those of France.

EUROPE, he said, was scandalised at beholding Portugal presenting a secure asylum to the squadrons of the enemy, from which they were enabled to issue forth and seize on his vessels, and those of a republic united to him by friendship.

“ WE have seen Portuguese,” adds he, “ mixed with British ships, forming a part of their fleets, facilitating their movements and participating in all those acts of hostility which the English commit against me. Their ports have become the public markets of the Spanish and French prizes taken upon their coasts, and in sight of their fortresses ; while their admiralty releases all the captures made by my subjects. The French republic, irritated at these outrages, is desirous of inflicting a just punishment ; and its victorious armies would have long since spread desolation through all her provinces if my fraternal affection for the most faithful queen and august children had not suspended the blow.”

AFTER complaining that the prince regent “ had evaded the royal promise so often pledged in favour of peace,” and, in complaisance to England his enemy, “ abused those engagements which his majesty had entered into with France,” it was stated, that the king of Spain had ordered his ambassador to quit Lisbon, and given a passport to the Portuguese minister at the court of Madrid to depart ; “ being decided,” concluded his majesty, “ to attack that power, by uniting my forces with those of the republic whose cause is become the same as my own, as well as to avenge the particular insults that have been offered to myself. For this purpose I declare war against her most faithful majesty, her kingdom, and subjects, wishing this resolution to be promulgated through all my states, in order that convenient measures may be taken for the de-

enemy, sent a squadron thither, with a small body of land forces under colonel Clinton; and that officer, on the very day a landing was effected, obtained possession of the forts which command the bay of Fonchiale.

In the mean time, such of the states of Europe as had not yet made their peace with the consul, being terrified into submission by the victories of Hohenlinden and Maringo, and bereaved of support in consequence of the treaty of Luneville, were eager to solicit forgiveness. The king of the Two Sicilies, alarmed at the approach of an army under general Murat, withdrew his troops in succession from the territories of Tuscany and Rome; and at the moment the French were about once more to enter his kingdom, he contrived, by the powerful intercession of Russia and of Spain, to prevent the re-establishment of the Parthenopean republic. The treaty\*

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equally and respectively enjoy in the states of both all the rights which are enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations.

“ 3d. That the articles of trade and commerce, the produce of the soil or manufactories of each of the two states, shall be reciprocally admitted without restriction, and without their being subjected to any duty which shall not bear equally upon analogous articles imported by other nations.

“ 4th. That French cloths may be immediately introduced into Portugal, on the footing of the most favoured merchandizes.

“ 5th. All stipulations in regard to commerce, inserted in preceding treaties, and not contrary to the present treaty, shall be provisionally continued until the conclusion of a definitive treaty.

“ VI. The ratifications of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged at Madrid, within the term of twenty days at most.

“ Done, in duplicate, at Madrid, the 7th Vendemaire, year 10 of the French republic (29th Sept. 1801.)

(Signed)      “ LUCIEN BONAPARTE.  
                  “ CYPRIANA BIBEIRO FREIRE.”

\* Treaty of Peace between the first consul of the French republic and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies.

“ THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, equally animated with a desire to put a definitive end to the war which exists between the two states, have nominated for their plenipotentiaries, that is to say; the first consul of the French

however, by means of which he purchased his safety, was humiliating; for Ferdinand IV. agreed to shut the ports of Na-

republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Charles Jean Marie Alquier; and his Sicilian majesty, the Sieur Antoine de Micheroux, knight of the royal order Constantinien de St. George, and of the Imperial Russian order of St. Anne of the first class, and colonel in the service of his majesty, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

“ Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French republic and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies. All hostilities, by land and sea, shall definitively cease between the two powers, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; and, previously, the armistice concluded at Foligno on the 18th of February last, between the respective generals, shall receive its full and complete execution.

“ II. All acts, engagements, or anterior conventions, on the one part or the other of the two contracting powers, which may be contrary to the present treaty, are revoked, and shall be considered as null and void.

“ III. All the ports of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily shall be shut to all ships of war and merchantmen Turkish and English, until the conclusion, as well of a definitive peace between the French republic and these two powers, as of the differences which have arisen between England and the powers of the north of Europe, and particularly between Russia and England.

“ The said ports shall remain, on the contrary, open to all the ships of war and merchantmen, as well of his imperial majesty of Russia, and of the states comprised in the maritime neutrality of the north, as of the French republic and its allies. And if, in consequence of this determination, his majesty the king of the two Sicilies should find himself exposed to the attacks of the Turks or the English, the French republic binds itself to place at the disposal of his majesty, and upon his demand, to be employed in his states, a number of troops equal to that which shall be sent to him as an auxiliary force by his imperial majesty of Russia.

“ IV. His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies renounces, in perpetuity, for himself and his successors: in the first place, Porto Longone, in the isle of Elba, and every thing belonging to it in that island. Secondly, the states of the presides in Tuscany; and he cedes them, as also the principality of Piombino, to the French government, to be by it disposed of at its pleasure.

“ V. The French republic and his majesty the king of the

uples and Sicily to the ships of war of Great Britain and Turkey, and renounced Porto Logone, with all his possessions in the isle of Elba, the presidial states in Tuscany, and the principality of Piombino. But what was infinitely more disagreeable to this prince, he not noly stipulated by a specific article to pay the sum of five hundred thousand livres, by way of indemnification for the lives lost and the damages sustained during the late disorders in the kingdom of Naples; but he also solemnly agreed to permit all those who had been either imprisoned or banished on account of their political opinions, to be liberated, and return to their native country.

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Two Sicilies bind themselves reciprocally to take off the sequestration from all effects, revenues, and property, seized, confiscated, or detained, from the citizens and subjects of the one or the other power, in consequence of the present war, and to admit them respectively to the legal exercise of the rights and claims which may appertain to them.

“ VI. In order to remove every trace of the private calamities which have marked the present war, and to give peace and re-establish the stability which can only be expected from a general oblivion of the past, the French republic renounces all persecution in respect of facts of which it might complain; and the king, wishing on his part to contribute as much as in him lies to repair the evils occasioned by the troubles which have taken place in his states, binds himself to pay, within three months, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the present treaty, a sum of five hundred thousand francs, which shall be distributed among the agents and French citizens who have been particularly the victims of the disorders which have been produced at Naples, Viterbo, and the other points of the south of Italy, by the conduct of Neapolitans.

“ VII. His Sicilian majesty binds himself also to permit that all those of his subjects who have not been prosecuted, banished, or forced to expatriate themselves voluntarily, but for acts relating to the residence of the French in the kingdom of Naples, shall return without molestation to their country, and be reinstated in their properties. His majesty also promises that all persons now in custody on account of political opinions which they have declared, shall be immediately set at liberty.

“ VIII. His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies binds himself to restore to the French republic the statues, pictures, and other objects of the arts, which have been carried off from Rome by the Neapolitan troops.

AMIDST this career of triumph on the part of the first consul, the eyes of Europe were suddenly directed towards Africa, and fixed on that scene where the English were fated to equal, and even to surpass, the most splendid achievements of the French nation.

### CHAP. III.

*Situation of the French after the Battle of Heliopolis—Expedition of the English Army to the East—Capture of Cairo and Alexandria—The French evacuate Egypt.*

EGYPT, the scene of his former exploits and triumphs, was never absent from the mind of Bonaparte. Reclined beneath the canopy of power, and wielding the sceptre of a potent state, he still recollected those gigantic plans of ambition which had induced him to wrest the regions watered by the Nile from the Turks and Mamelukes, merely that he might be enabled to drive the English from their rich possessions on the banks of the Ganges. He affected to consider the army of the East as composed "of his own children;" and while he gave orders for fitting out a strong squadron for its relief under admiral Gantheaume, an active and enterprising commander, he took care to supply the troops with arms, and even to increase their number by means of small detachments of conscripts. Well acquainted with the character of the nation over which he pre-

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"IX. The present treaty is declared common to the Bata-vian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian, republics.

"X. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, in the space of thirty days without delay.

" Done and signed at Florence, the 7th Germinal, 9th year of the French republic (28th March, 1801.)

(Signed)      " ALQUIER.  
                    " ANTOINE DE MICHEROUX."

sided, he at the same time endeavoured to alleviate the sorrows of absence by the introduction of a company of comedians.

THE soldiers, who by this time had heard of the elevation of their former chief, as well as of the battle of Maringo and the peace of Luneville, were taught amidst their own privations, to rejoice at the prosperity of their native country, and to augur better prospects to themselves. Kleber, whose memory was still dear to them, had added at once to their reputation and security by the decisive battle of Heliopolis. He had also increased their number by the formation of a Greek legion, which supplied the loss of the veteran troops, while celerity was given to their movements by the establishment of several squadrons of camels, so that a body of infantry could at any time traverse the desert, or fly to the assistance of a distant post menaced by the enemy; to facilitate the communication, bridges were also thrown across the arms of the Nile, and a superiority on that river maintained by means of a flotilla of armed gemes.

MENOU, who had succeeded to, and been confirmed in, the command by the French consul, was a man of unblemished reputation. Scorning all sordid ideas, notwithstanding the revenues of the state had been augmented under his management, he was never accused of rapacity or a desire of acquiring wealth. Considering Egypt as a colony which was to be governed by a refined policy, he conformed to the customs of the country, and not only married a native, but assumed the appellation of Abdallah, acting in every respect in exact conformity to the practice of the Mahomedans. But, on the other hand, he never distinguished himself as a warrior; and although he was allowed to have displayed personal courage during the early period of the hostilities in La Vendée, yet he had not acquired the reputation of an able general.

SINCE the residence of the French in this part of Africa, he had not filled any important department, or performed a single exploit worthy of record; and the troops accustomed to be conducted by gallant and fortunate chiefs, placed but little confidence in a leader whom they considered as a financier rather than a general. His disputes with Kleber, a commander at once adored by the soldiery and worthy of their esteem, had

long since rendered him unpopular with the mass of the army ; and, in addition to this, he had to contend with a party, some of which aspired to the supreme command, while others, discontented with their situation, and considering themselves in the light of exiles, languished to return to that country which they had left with reluctance.

EGYPT, however, remained quiet ; and the inhabitants, true to the tenets of a fatality inculcated by the reigning superstition, imagined that they were predestinated to submit to a nation which had been uniformly triumphant. Nor were the Ottoman forces in Palestine either numerous or formidable. The successful rebellion of Passwan Oglou, which already seemed to legitimate his right to resistance, the fierce jealousy of D'jezzar the victorious pacha of Syria, the intrigues of a seraglio where he was not beloved, and the sudden change that had taken place in the politics of the court of St. Petersburg, added to his numerous and recent disasters, filled the mind of the grand-vizier with terror and dismay. In this state of uncertainty, he attempted to renew the negociations which had been begun with Bonaparte and continued with Kleber ; but Menou haughtily refused to treat, and, although he made use of the agency of Mourad Bey to obtain the plan of the approaching campaign, yet he deprecated his assistance, and would not permit the Mamelukes to take the field.

SUCH was the situation of the French at this moment ; powerful but divided on one hand, and menaced by eastern hordes, numerous indeed but contemptible, on the other. Their empire appeared to be firmly established in that quarter of the globe ; and it required no small display of the cool valour, superior tactics, and scientific combination, of European troops, to restore a favorite province to the Ottoman throne, and exchange the three-coloured flag, now flaunting along the frontiers of the desert and the borders of the Nile, for the Turkish crescent.

THE English ministry, perceiving themselves foiled by their own timid and wavering policy, in consequence of which they had at one time disapproved by anticipation, and at another wished to ratify when too late, the treaty of El Arisch, at length determined on the expulsion of the enemy from Egypt ;

public!" as he surrendered the trophy at the same moment with his life\*. In the mean time Menou, perceiving that he was completely foiled, and imagining that he had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of some of his generals, determined to withdraw the troops. They accordingly retired under the protection of their cannon ; but although a deficiency of ammunition rendered the pursuit of the English army less fatal to the French, their flank was annoyed by some armed vessels, the shot from which pierced their columns, and quickened their retreat.

AMIDST such a general display of gallantry, it is difficult to select those regiments which claim a superior degree of merit ; but it is allowed that the twenty-eighth and forty-second particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion, while the foreign brigade contributed greatly, by its spirited movement in advance, not only to decide the fate of the day, but to rescue a whole battalion from inevitable destruction. The Guards also, during the attack on the centre, conducted themselves with equal coolness and intrepidity ; and the conduct of major-general Ludlow, who fought at their head, as well as of major-general Moore, who was wounded while leading on the reserve, together with brigadier-general Stuart, and colonel Paget, at once merited and acquired the praise of the commander in chief.

THE loss of the enemy has been calculated at three thousand men, and many of their principal officers perished upon this occasion. Their cavalry suffered considerably ; Roize, the commander, perished in the field, and two other generals died soon after of their wounds. It appears by the returns, that thirteen hundred and six rank and file, with seventy officers, of the British, were either killed, wounded, or missing. Eight officers of the staff, of which five† possessed the rank

\* The standard of the Invincible regiment was transmitted to England, and some doubts have been unhappily raised respecting the individual who bore it away from the enemy.—See the Appendix to this volume.

† His excellency sir Ralph Abercromby, died of his wounds ;  
major-general Moore ;  
brigadier-general John Hope ;  
brigadier-general Oakes ;  
and brigadier-general Lawson, recovered.

of general, were included in this list, as was also the commander in chief.

On the first attack of the enemy, which proved equally sudden and unexpected, sir Ralph Abercromby rode towards the right, against which he perceived all the fury of the assailants to be directed. During a charge with cavalry, which took place soon after, he was unhorsed and wounded in two different places: but notwithstanding this, he still possessed strength sufficient to wrest the sabre from the hand of a French officer of dragoons who had attempted to cut him down; and on being relieved and remounted by the aid of a detachment of the forty-second, he presented the weapon to a gallant naval officer who happened to have broken his own during the combat\*. The general, however, could not be prevailed upon to quit the field until after the defeat of the French, and the conclusion of a combat which had continued nearly seven hours. At length, fainting with the loss of blood, he was carried on board the admiral's ship, where he died seven days after, to the inexpressible regret of the whole army†. His successor in a well-written eulogium, pays a due tribute of respect to his memory: "We have sustained an irreparable loss," says he, in his first public dispatch, "in the person of our never sufficiently to be lamented commander in chief, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of

\* Sir Sidney Smith, who was also wounded upon this occasion.

† While placed in a boat on purpose to be conveyed on board the Foudroyant, sir Ralph displayed a remarkable instance of that energy of mind, which in the moment of enthusiasm banishes every disagreeable sensation. On it being intimated by captain Stevenson of the royal navy, "that he was afraid his wounds might be painful," the commander in chief replied, "How can I feel any pain, when I think of the bravery of those fine fellows whom I have just left?"

blood. Were it permitted," continues Hutchinson, "for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable so was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

THUS ended a conflict, in which the number of prisoners did not exceed two hundred, and the cannon taken amounted to but two, one of which, upon a former occasion, had constituted part of the spoil of the vanquished Austrians. But notwithstanding this, and although a numerous army was yet to be overcome, lines nearly impregnable to be stormed, and two fortified towns to be captured, this action, fought on the barren isthmus of Aboukir, by its moral and political as well as military effects, eventually decided the sovereignty of the whole of this portion of Africa. Nor was even the scene of this important and memorable contest devoid of interest, or unworthy of record. The field of battle exhibited the ruins of a Roman colony. At a little distance was a city famous in the annals of mankind, and calculated at once to remind the beholder of the genius of Alexander and the exploits of the first Caesar. Those monuments of ancient grandeur now designated by the names of the pillar of Pompey and the needle of Cleopatra, were finely contrasted with the Pharillon, Caffarelli, and Creton, all fortified according to the modern rules of war, as well as with the armies of two northern nations contending for a remote and unhealthy corner of the East; while the adjacent sea presented an object eminently interesting, as connected with the signal defeat of Anthony in one age, and of De Bruix in another.

A TERRIFIC grandeur was at the same time impressed by the sight of so many bodies of men and horses mingled promiscuously together, while hundreds of cannon, darting forth scorching flames and metals mingled with heat, at once enlivened the gloom, and added to the multitude of victims. To crown the whole, an heroic chief, pierced with a mortal

wound, and yet consoled\* even in the embrace of death by the exploits of his soldiers, was borne reluctantly from that field which still resounded with his triumph.

Two days after the battle of Aboukir, an officer of distinction†, at the request of general Hutchinson, repaired to the enemy's lines, on purpose to make an offer of renewing the convention of El Arisch; but, notwithstanding the late defeat, the reply was couched in lofty language, for it was stated "that no attention would be paid to any proposal so injurious to the army of the east." In the mean time the commander in cheif was gratified by the arrival of the Captain Pacha, with a reinforcement of six thousand men, in consequence of which, detachments of Turks and English were dispatched under colonel Spencer to Rosetta, which commands the navigation of the Nile. The French having retreated after a feeble resistance, that important place was immediately occupied; and Fort St. Julien, which held out only a few days, being reduced, a communication was opened with the Delta, so as to obtain fresh provision for the army. Sir Sidney Smith, with an armed flotilla, soon after this navigated the river as high as El Aft; while the general, taking a hint perhaps from the fears of his rival, ordered the canal of Alexandria to be cut, so as to let the waters of the sea into lake Mareotis, and thus strengthen the position of the English camp, as well as cut off all direct communication between the garrison of Alexandria and the interior of Egypt.

THE success of the Anglo-Turkish detachment at Rosetta, the capture of the neighbouring fort which secured the navigation of the river, together with the movements of the allies on the side of Palestine, induced general Hutchinson to entrust the blockade of Alexandria to general Coote and admiral Bickerton, with a view of marching into the heart of the country. Every thing appeared propitious to his designs: for in the course of a few days more, a reinforcement of three thousand men landed from England; intelligence was

\* Political Recollections relative to Egypt, by G. Baldwin, esq. p. 147.

† Sir Sidney Smith.

sand infantry, six hundred horse, and fourteen pieces of cannon. His highness first detached Mehemmed Pacha to the assistance of his advanced guard, and soon after moved forward himself; in consequence of which the enemy, who had retired into a wood of date-trees, was obliged, after experiencing some loss, to retreat to El Hanka, seven miles from the scene of action. On this occasion all the evolutions of the Ottoman army were performed under the superintendance of an English colonel\*, while the artillery was served by officers of the same nation †.

THIS action, insignificant in every point of view, was however productive of a wonderful effect. The Turks, who by long experience had been taught to consider the French as invincible, from this moment contemplated the enemy with diminished terror. They also began to entertain greater confidence in their own exertions, and were desirous, if possible, to wipe away the ignominy occasioned by so many defeats.

IN the mean time the English army, now strengthened by the arrival of fifteen hundred Mamelukes under the command of Osman Bey, the successor of Mourad, had advanced without interruption to Gizeh, opposite Cairo, garrisoned by about four thousand Frenchmen; while the Turks flushed with a success equally novel and unexpected, prepared to form a junction and besiege that city in concert. Accordingly, after a variety of delays, partly arising from the low state of the river and partly from the bar at Rosetta, the heavy cannon were brought up, and batteries erected; the British troops aided by the Capitan Pacha having invested Gizeh, while the grand-vizir, assisted by an officer furnished by his Christian ally, assumed a position just out of the range of the guns of the capital.

NOTWITHSTANDING the repeated defeats of the French, this city was still capable of sustaining a siege, and perhaps holding out until the inundation occasioned by the Nile rendered the operations against it of no avail. But the general‡ who commanded in the place, instead of protracting the war by a stren-

\* Holloway. † Major Hope, captain Lacy, and captain Leake.

‡ General Belliard.

nuous defence, or retiring into Upper Egypt where all pursuit would have proved ineffectual, sent a flag of truce to the English camp, and agreed to surrender on certain conditions. A convention was accordingly drawn up, in which it was stipulated that the French forces of every description, as well as the auxiliaries, were to evacuate Cairo, the citadel, the forts of Boulac, Gizeh, and all that part of Egypt occupied by the detachment under the command of the general of division Belliard. The members of the commission of arts and sciences, the auxiliaries, and such of the inhabitants of Egypt as might be desirous to follow the fortunes of the vanquished, were to retire by land to Rosetta, with their arms, baggage, field artillery, and effects, at the expence of the allied powers, whence they were to be embarked for one of the ports belonging to the republic in the Mediterranean. It was also provided by a specific article, that the terms, which were nearly the same as those allowed by the treaty of El Arisch, should be communicated to general Menou, who was to be at liberty to accede to them, provided his acceptance should be notified at the head quarters of the English troops before Alexandria within the space of ten days.

IN conformity with the capitulation, the French, escorted by a strong detachment under major-general Moore, proceeded to the place of their destination, where they were embarked to the number of about thirteen thousand five hundred men; and on this occasion they must be allowed to have evinced a noble testimony of their respect to the memory of Kleber, by carrying his corpse along with them to France.

IN this extremity the sole dependence of Menou was in the timely arrival of the succours entrusted to the care of Ganttheaume. That officer, with a squadron of four sail\* of the line and a frigate crowded with troops, had left Toulon, and steered for the Levant. As his destination was known, all the English commanders in that quarter were on the watch for him; he however was lucky enough to elude the search of the detachments under sir Robert Calder and sir John Borlase

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\* L'Indivisible, of 80 guns; Le Dix Août, of 74; Le Jean Bart, of 74; Le Constitution, of 74

Warren, as well as of the fleet commanded by lord Keith. Being afraid to approach Alexandria, then closely blockaded by rear-admiral Bickerton, he steered along the adjacent coasts, with an intention of disembarking the forces, so as to enable them to form a junction with their countrymen. But the state of the weather, and the dislike of the inhabitants, contributed to render all his efforts ineffectual, although he had attempted a landing both at Durasso and Derne. He was fortunate enough, however, to capture an English seventy-four gun ship\*, with which he soon after returned to port; but this event, although it contributed not a little to the exultation of the French, did not relieve the army of the east from the precarious situation to which it was now reduced.

IN the mean time general Hutchinson, after endeavouring to settle the disputes which had already taken place between the Turks and Mamelukes, and placing a detachment of the Indian forces in Cairo, returned with the army. The capture of the capital, and the arrival of general Baird with five thousand men from Bombay soon after the capitulation, as well as of some succours from Europe, now enabled the commander in chief to press the siege of Alexandria with a body of sixteen thousand troops. Major-general Coote accordingly embarked with a considerable detachment on the inundation, and, effecting a landing to the westward of the city, immediately invested the strong castle of Marabout, situated at the entrance of the western harbour; which, notwithstanding its importance, surrendered after a very paltry defence. On the east of the town two other attacks were also made by the generals Craddock and Moore, who obtained possession of some fortified heights on the right; while colonel Spencer maintained his position on a hill, whence he had driven a body of the enemy by means of a charge of bayonets, with about two hundred of the thirtieth regiment.

SEVEN sloops of war having entered into the western harbour of Alexandria in consequence of the reduction of the fort, major-general Coote determined to move forward and

\* The *Swiftsure*, captain Hollowell.

occupy an advanced position. The troops, being now supported by the armed vessels under captain Cochrane, as well as by a flotilla on the lake commanded by captain Stevenson, advanced in three columns under a heavy fire of cannon and small arms, forcing the enemy, who had abandoned their wounded as well as seven pieces of cannon, to retreat before them. Two days after this, batteries were opened against the redoubt de Bain; and in the course of the succeeding night, lieutenant-colonel Smith succeeded in an attempt to surprise the advanced guard. In this extremity general Menou, being closely pressed by the commander in chief on the east and major-general Coote on the west side, and despairing of any relief in consequence of the failure of the expedition under Gantheaume, deemed it prudent to capitulate. Accordingly, a negociation for that purpose being entered into, the same terms were granted as to the garrison of Cairo; after which the English took possession of the entrenched camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, and fort Triangular.

THE nation which had sent forth such a band of gallant warriors was not slow in remunerating their services. A monument was voted to perpetuate the services of sir Ralph Abercromby, who had perished during an early period of the campaign, while his widow and son were gratified with a peerage and a pension of two thousand pounds a-year. Major-general sir J. Hely Hutchinson, in addition to the ensigns of the Bath, received the rank of lieutenant-general, and was created a baron of Great Britain, with two thousand pounds a-year annexed to the patent. Admiral lord Keith was also advanced to the honours of the British peerage, while on major-general Coote was conferred the order of the Bath. The thanks of both houses of parliament were voted to the navy and army; and each regiment which had served during this campaign was permitted to add an embroidered Sphinx to its colours, and to have 'EGYPT' inscribed in the field.

To testify his gratitude, the grand-signior also established the order of the Crescent; and the lords Hutchinson, Keith, and Elgin, with admiral Bickerton and the major-generals Coote and Baird, were admitted to the honours of this new species of knighthood, while gold medals were distributed

rulers of France. They affected to consider the English as a nation rendered effeminate by wealth, and unwarlike by commerce; these were assimilated with the Dutch of modern, and the Tyrians and Carthaginians of ancient, times; and it was confidently predicted that the steel of the Franks would prove more than a match for the gold of the Britons.

On the other hand, the whole island was in motion; and from Penzance to the Orkneys, as well as from the borders of the German Ocean to the confines of St. George's channel, one uniform spirit of defiance was breathed by the natives. Even those who still doubted as to the justice of the war, and had evinced the most determined animosity against the men that composed the cabinet, cheerfully united in the defence of a country which they supposed to be at the same time clouded with a temporary calamity, and menaced with permanent evils. At this critical period the volunteer battalions and companies were increased, a numerous and respectable body of yeoman cavalry was formed, the fencible regiments were disciplined into a knowledge of the military art, and the militia, many regiments of which had already served in Ireland, received a considerable augmentation by means of the supplementary levy.

Nor was the administration inattentive in other respects to the preservation of the country. The dock-yards, both public and private, were occupied in constructing and fitting out gun-boats. Signal posts were erected along the coasts, for the purpose of announcing the approach of the enemy; while telegraphs, extending in a central direction from the principal sea-ports to the capital, kept up a communication between the government and the admirals and commanders at different stations. Preparations were made in the five maritime counties\* most liable from position to insults, to remove the corn, cattle, and provisions, towards the interior; lists were accordingly made out, returns given in, and proper persons appointed for carrying these measures into effect. The army also was stationed so as to assume a central posi-

\* Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

tion, and kept in constant readiness to march at a moment's notice; strong batteries were erected in such parts of the coast as seemed particularly calculated for the purposes of invasion; while the most formidable park of artillery that had ever been seen in England was collected at Woolwich, and detachments of matrosses and relays of horses provided so as to be ready to set off immediately on the first alarm of an enemy. Never was the spirit of the people so high, or the number of men in arms so great, as at this period. It appears from the votes of supply of this year, that the force of the navy, including marines, was estimated at one hundred and thirty-five thousand, while the troops which received pay exceeded three hundred thousand\*; so that, including all orders and descriptions of men ready to act by sea and land, the amount will be found to exceed any thing Britain ever witnessed before.

IN the mean time the king had experienced a relapse, and immediately after his recovery a change took place in the administration. The former ministers had not hitherto realised the expectation that had been formed of them by their supporters; for after a war of eight years, notwithstanding the unexampled confidence and liberality of parliament, added to the uniform zeal of the army and the unrivalled exploits of the navy, the enemy, although bereft of both fleets and colonies, was confessedly more powerful than before. In addition to this, they were accused by their adversaries of wantonly involving the country in a long, destructive, and unnecessary war, and of having notoriously governed by corruption, under the name of influence. They were also severely censured for having restricted the liberty of the press, disregarded the rights of the subject, and introduced

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\* The supplies voted in 1801 were as follow:

|                                                                              |   |   |   |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| For the sea service including thirty-nine thousand marines, the estimate was | - | - | - | £. 135,000 |
| Regular forces, including cavalry and infantry                               | - | - | - | 193,187    |
| Militia, including Irish                                                     | - | - | - | 78,046     |
| Fencibles, of both countries                                                 | - | - | - | 31,415     |
| Land and sea forces, exclusive of volunteers                                 | - | - | - | £. 437,648 |

a system of secret imprisonment, at once odious, terrible, and unjust. Moderate men, however, while unable to defend their conduct, did not forget that the period at which their exertions were called forth was peculiarly critical and delicate ; that they exhibited no common share of industry and attention ; that they retained the confidence of the more opulent ranks of society to the last ; and that the cause of their retirement would have conferred honour, and ensured applause, on men more popular with, and more beloved by, the nation. Their successors, who would have been unable to remain in office a single day without an unusual degree of political toleration, did not display an inferior degree of energy ; and their supposed deficiency in respect to talents, more especially that senatorial eloquence so necessary in a mixed government, was imagined to be fully compensated by character and integrity. Preparations of all kinds were augmented rather than decreased, and the various departments of the state vied with each other in efforts for the public service.

On the other hand, France began at length to reap the benefit of so many victories: new regulations took place, new laws were promulgated, and, notwithstanding some of the wanton and capricious freaks which ever follow in the train of absolute power, personal safety and private property became more secure than before. After so long a storm, the tranquillity that ensued was enjoyed with rapture, and the respite from proscription was considered as a boon conferred by Providence. The inhabitants of the empire at large, terrified at the recent abuses committed in the name of liberty, were struck with horror at the sound ; while the citizens of the capital, hitherto the zealots of freedom, thanked the provident hand that supplied them, like the degenerate Romans of old, with bread and shoes.

In the mean time the chief magistrate, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of troops, affected to blend all the state of the ancient kings of France with that of the emperors of the West ; being surrounded by numerous guards, attended by the prefects of the palace, and appearing on great occasions alone in presence of the people. Foreign potentates and princes bent before the consular chair, and the fasces of

of modern Gaul appeared to regulate the movements of the whole continent. Those powers which had waged war against the republic were now eager to supplicate peace, and ready to consent to any terms which the victor deemed fit to impose.

THE elector-palatine of Bavaria about this time negotiated a treaty, by which he renounced the duchies of Juliers, Deux Ponts, and their dependencies, together with the bailiwick of the palatinate of the Rhine, situated upon the left bank of that river.

THE surrender of Alexandria, and the consequent evacuation of Egypt, soon after produced a peace between France and the Ottoman Porte; and it was expressly stipulated, that whatever indulgence might be granted to any power in that quarter of the globe, should be extended to the republic, while all former treaties were to be considered as renewed.

THE regencies of Algiers and Tunis also hastened to acknowledge the consular government, and agreed to release such of the French as had been made slaves, to restore all the sequestered property, and to grant new and beneficial privileges.

BUT the policy of Bonaparte was still more eminently displayed by a pacification with another power, an intimate alliance with which contributed not a little to the tranquillity of France. By a convention with the pope, the first consul was not only acknowledged to possess all the privileges of the ancient monarchy so far as concerned public worship, but new and essential immunities were obtained for the Gallican church. His holiness agreed to procure the resignation of the prelates who had adhered to the old establishment, and the chief magistrate was to nominate to the vacant sees. A new and more suitable formula of prayer\* was introduced; and his holiness solemnly covenanted in behalf of himself and his successors, that those who had acquired the alienated property of the church should not be disturbed†.

\* "Domine, salvam fac rempublicam;  
" "Domine, salvos fac Consules."

† Copy of the convention between the French government

the Leeward islands and Jamaica ; while lord Nelson was collecting an armament on purpose to repel the invasion from the shores of Britain, and to insult the enemy in their own harbours.

In the course of the spring the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, and St. Croix, in the West Indies, surrendered to a squadron under rear-admiral Duckworth, having a body of land forces on board commanded by lieutenant-general Trigge. The resistance experienced upon this occasion was but trifling, and these possessions were soon after restored on the dissolution of the armed neutrality. The colonies of St. Eustatia and Saba, the former of which had been evacuated by the French, were also taken possession of soon after by captain Perkins of the Arab, with a detachment of the third regiment of foot under lieutenant-colonel Blunt.

TOWARDS the latter end of this year, information was received of the surrender of Ternate, the chief of the Molucca islands, to the arms of the East-India company. Captain Hayes, an officer in the service of that powerful corporation, with a small squadron of armed vessels, intercepted the annual supplies, and blockaded Fort Orange, while colonel Burr with a body of troops besieged the place by land. On this occasion the Dutch governor held out during a siege of fifty-two days ; and while he displayed great courage, at the same time evinced an uncommon and almost solitary instance of fidelity to the Batavian republic.

IN the Mediterranean two severe actions took place, the former of which proved unfortunate, while the latter was not a little flattering to the British arms. Rear-admiral sir James Saumarez, after cruising off Cadiz, in which he had despaired six sail of large ships ready for sea and seven more in a state of equipment, proceeded towards the entrance of the Straits, in consequence of information from Gibraltar that three French sail of the line and a frigate were then at anchor off Algesiras. Having made a signal to prepare for an engagement, and also for a general chase (the latter with a view of collecting such of the ships as had got to leeward), he resolved to reconnoitre

the enemy's position, and the order of battle\* was issued, in case an attack should be deemed prudent. The squadron, led by captain Hood of the *Venerable*, and reinforced by the *Calpe*, two gun-vessels, and several boats from the neighbouring garrison, on opening Cabareta point beheld the enemy, consisting of two ships of eighty-four and one of seventy-four, with a large frigate, lying at a considerable distance from the batteries ; and when, in addition to this circumstance, the advantage of a leading wind was taken into consideration, an attempt to obtain possession of them not only seemed feasible, but afforded well-grounded hopes of success. The signal was accordingly given for the ships to take their stations and engage as close as possible : however, the failure of the breeze at a critical moment enabled the French commander to warp nearer the land, and exposed the armament to the most imminent danger ; for the *Venerable*, instead of weathering the enemy, was under the necessity of dropping her anchor. The *Pompée*, captain Stirling, taking advantage of a light and partial air, assumed a position opposite to the inner vessel, which proved to be the *Formidable*, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Linois, and commenced the action in a spirited and gallant manner, until disabled. Some of the other ships were prevented for some time, by a failure of wind, from coming up ; but at length the *Hannibal*, receiving the benefit of the breeze, was endea-

\* COPY OF THE ORDERS.

" MEMO.

*Cæsar*, 5th July, 1801.

" If the rear-admiral finds the enemy's ships in a situation to be attacked, the following is the order in which it is to be executed :

|                                                             |   |                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The <i>Venerable</i>                                        | { | To lead into the bay, and pass the enemy's ships without coming to anchor. |
| <i>Pompée</i> and<br><i>Audacious</i>                       | { | To anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy's line.                   |
| <i>Cæsar</i> ,<br><i>Spencer</i> , and<br><i>Hannibal</i> , | { | To anchor abreast of the enemy's ships and batteries.                      |

" The boats of the different ships to be lowered down and armed, in readiness to act where required.

(Signed)

" JAMES SAUMAREZ."

vouring by a bold and decisive measure to get between the French admiral and the batteries, when she struck on a shoal immediately under the enemy's guns, and became unmanageable. In this situation, being exposed to the joint fire of the ships and land batteries, as well as gun and mortar vessels which were so placed as to rake the squadron, and rendered incapable of fighting to advantage, captain Ferris, after losing no less than three hundred and seventy-five men in killed, wounded, and missing, was reduced to the painful necessity of striking his flag. The Cæsar and Audacious, which had endeavoured to cover his vessel, were also forced to make sail, the former being at this period only three cables' length from one of the enemy's batteries.

In the mean time the admiral, finding that the enemy by drawing closer to the shore had increased their distance, took advantage of an occasional breeze to approach nearer, and the Cæsar and Audacious were for a considerable time opposed to the Indomptable and Dessaix; but as it soon after fell calm, they drifted along with the current, close to the island battery, on which they opened a heavy fire: on receiving the benefit of a gentle gale, they instantly prepared to resume their former station, when the wind once more died away, and rendered all their efforts useless.

AT length, after an action of nearly five hours' continuance, the squadron retired with the loss of three hundred and seventy-five men to Rosia bay, leaving the Hannibal aground and in possession of the enemy; while two French sail of the line appeared at the same time on shore, and the whole detachment was supposed to be rendered nearly unserviceable.

By the indefatigable exertions of the British officers and seamen, who received every assistance from, and were stimulated to fresh efforts by, the liberality of the garrison\*, the whole squadron, one† ship only excepted, was nearly refitted and ready for sea, when a new and more propitious opportunity

\* Governor O'Hara, and the principal inhabitants of Gibraltar, subscribed the sum of eight hundred pounds for the relief of the brave men wounded during the action.

† The Pompée.

occurred of distinguishing their valour. The three sail of line-of-battle disabled in the late action, had been reinforced by five more under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, as well as by a French seventy-four carrying a broad pendant†. These, together with the Hannibal, which was with some difficulty warped into deep water, and a number of frigates and gun-boats, got under weigh with an intention of returning to Cadiz, safe in consequence of their numbers, and assured, as they imagined, of an easy victory, in case of a contest with a detachment which had been so recently foiled. Notwithstanding the great inferiority of his force\*, sir James Saumarez, burning with a desire to avenge the late disaster, once more hoisted the signal for battle, and followed the enemy, which had just cleared Cabreta point, at eight o'clock in the evening. Captain Keates having received orders to attack the sternmost ship, and keep between the fleet and the shore,

## † COMBINED SQUADRON.

| <i>Ships' names.</i> | <i>Guns.</i> | <i>Captains.</i>                                            |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Admiral Real Carlos  | 112          | Don J. Esquera.                                             |
| San Herminigeldo     | 112          | Don J. Emparan.                                             |
| San Fernando         | 94           | Don J. Malina.                                              |
| Argonauta            | 80           | Don J. Harrera.                                             |
| S. Augustin          | 74           | Don R. Jopete.                                              |
| S. Antonio           | 74           | (French broad pendant.)                                     |
| Formidable           | 84           |                                                             |
| Dessaix              | 74           |                                                             |
| Indomptable          | 84           |                                                             |
| Hannibal             | 74           | { This vessel returned to Algesiras before the action.      |
|                      |              | Besides four frigates, and two armed vessels and gun-boats. |

## \* BRITISH SQUADRON.

| <i>Ships' names.</i> | <i>Guns.</i> | <i>Captains.</i>                   |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Cæsar                | 80           | { Rear-admiral sir James Saumarez. |
| Spencer              | 74           | Captain Jahleel Brenton.           |
| Venerable            | 74           | Captain Darby.                     |
| Superb               | 74           | —Hood.                             |
| Audacious            | 74           | —Keard.                            |
| Thames               | 32           | —Hollis.                           |
| Calpe                | 12           | Hon. Captain Dundas.               |
| Louisa               | 8            | Lieutenant Truscott.               |

the Superb accordingly made sail, and began the engagement at eleven o'clock at night, by firing on several ships, particularly the Real Carlos, which formed a cluster, and in consequence of the darkness engaged with each other through mistake. The Cæsar, in the course of a few minutes, also began to open on a Spanish threé-decker that had hauled her wind; but she was observed to be in flames, and shortly after ran on board another vessel of the same force, to which the conflagration extended with uncommon rapidity, so that after the lapse of a short but awful period they both blew up. These proved to be the San Herminigeldo and the Real Carlos, of one hundred and twelve guns and twelve hundred and fifty men each, the former carrying the admiral's flag, and both officered from the noblest families in Spain.

IN the mean time, the English commander, perceiving from the first that these ships could not be of any service during the rest of the action, passed on to the assistance of the Superb, captain Keates, then engaged with the St. Antonio of seventy-four guns carrying the broad pendant of commodore Le Roy, which had been before silenced, and now struck her colours.

AFTER the firing had ceased, it became so dark that none of the enemy's squadron were visible; the Cæsar, however, continued her course, during a heavy gale, in chace of the remainder of the fleet, and at the approach of morning could only discover three English\* and one French ship, which proved to be the Formidable of eighty-four guns, endeavouring to reach the channel leading through the shoals of Conil. But as the wind suddenly failed at this moment, one ship alone was enabled to bring her to action; and captain Hood, after a spirited engagement, had nearly silenced the enemy, when his mainmast, which had been wounded before, was unfortunately shot away, and a calm ensuing, the chace effected her escape into Cadiz. The Venerable soon after struck on a bank, and there was every reason to suppose that she would have been wrecked; fortunately, however, she was got off with the loss of all her masts, and, being taken in tow by the Thames frigate, returned with the fleet to Gibraltar.

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\* The Venerable, Thames, and Spencer.

THUS ended an action, in which the superiority of the enemy was immense; and although the confused state of the whole fleet, and the accidental destruction of two first-rates, rendered the victory less difficult, yet the original design of the admiral to engage ten sail of the line, two of which were first-rates, with one of eighty and four seventy-fours, evinces a degree of gallantry which reflects honour on the English name. Sir James Saumarez accordingly received the thanks of the two houses of parliament, and has since been gratified with a pension of twelve hundred pounds a-year.

In the mean time, sir Richard Strachan, with a detachment of small vessels, intercepted the supplies of the enemy on the western shores of France; while captain Rowley Bulteel in the *Belliqueux*, with a convoy of East-Indiamen, which were mistaken for men-of-war, captured the French frigates *La Concorde* of forty-four and *La Medee* of thirty-six guns in the neighbourhood of Brazil, forming part of a squadron which had committed great depredations on the coast of Africa.

THE fleet under vice-admiral Rainier in the East Indies seized a number of valuable prizes, particularly two Dutch ships in the neighbourhood of Java. Captain T. Manby in the *Bourdehois*, belonging to rear-admiral Duckworth's detachment in the West Indies, nearly about the same time dispersed a small armament fitted out by Victor Hughes for the purpose of intercepting the outward-bound convoy. On this occasion he captured *La Curieuse*, of eighteen nine-pounders and one hundred and sixty-eight men, after thirty minutes of close *carronade*. In consequence of the numerous shot-holes received during the engagement, the prize sunk, while two midshipmen, whose names\* deserve to be recorded upon this occasion, with five of the gallant crew, were endeavouring to rescue the wounded Frenchmen from the wreck.

SIR E. HAMILTON in the *Trent* chased a ship, under protection of a cutter and some lugger privateers, on the rocks

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\* Mr. Frederick Spence and Mr. Auckland.

near the isles of Brehat, notwithstanding the fire from five batteries; when the largest vessel was boarded and taken possession of by his first lieutenant and the officer of marines, the latter of whom lost his leg upon this occasion.

IN the Mediterranean an action singularly severe was fought between the *Phœbe*, captain R. Barlow, and the French frigate *L'Africaine*, of forty-four guns and seven hundred and fifteen men, of whom many were soldiers, bound for Egypt: the commander of the latter would not yield until his ship had become a mere wreck, with five feet water in her hold; all his guns were also dismounted, and his decks encumbered with the dying and the dead: the number of the latter amounted to two hundred, and the wounded to one hundred and forty-three. The smallness of the loss on board the English ship is scarcely credible; as one seaman only perished upon this occasion, and but ten, with two officers, were wounded.

LORD COCHRANE, in the *Speedy* sloop of fourteen four-pounders and fifty-four men and boys, performed a brilliant exploit by the capture of a Spanish *xebeck*-frigate of thirty-two guns and three hundred and nineteen seamen and marines, named the *Gamo*, off Barcelona. Perceiving from the great disparity of force that a cannonade would only endanger the loss of his own vessel, without affording any chance of subduing the enemy, he determined on boarding; and such was the impetuosity and success of the attack, that she was carried with the loss of one man only, although thirteen were killed on the part of the enemy.

A SQUADRON of French frigates, employed in the blockade of Porto Ferrajo in the island of Elba, were all captured or destroyed in the course of a single month; among these, the *Success*, formerly appertaining to great Britain, and *La Bravoure*, carrying forty-six guns, were taken possession of by captains Halsted, Cockburn, and Gower, of the *Phœnix*, *La Minerve*, and *La Pomone*; but the latter of these vessels was lost, in consequence of having run on shore during the pursuit. On the arrival of the squadron under sir John Warren, the garrison of Porto Ferrajo, which had hitherto made such a gallant defence, being assisted by a diversion from the fleet,

sallied forth under the direction of lieutenant-colonel Airey, who commanded the troops in British pay, in consequence of which several batteries were destroyed. This was soon after followed by another successful attack on the French, who were dislodged with considerable loss from a peninsula in which they had thrown up works within two hundred yards of the place.

LORD COCHRANE, in the *Speedy*, in company with captain Pulling of the *Kangaroo* sloop of war, about the same time made a spirited and successful attack on a convoy anchored on the coast of Spain, and protected by a battery of twelve guns and several armed vessels; on which occasion a detachment landed, and the tower of Almanara was blown up. Captain Charles Adam also, of *La Sybille*, captured the French national frigate *La Chiffonne*, in Mahé road, after a short but gallant action, notwithstanding the guns on the enemy's forecastle were supplied from a furnace for heating red-hot shot.

DURING this uninterrupted career of success, no prize of any importance was taken by the enemy, except the *Swiftsure*. Captain Hollowell having separated from his convoy, on his return to Malta discovered four ships of the line and a large frigate, which proved to be rear-admiral Gantheaume's squadron. Three of these having come nearly up with him in consequence of their superiority of sailing, he determined to bear down, hoping to disable one before the rest could be brought into action, and thereby effect his escape. An engagement accordingly took place with an eighty and seventy-four gun ship, the former of which bore the flag of the commander, and one of these received considerable damage; but two more having by this time assumed their stations on the larboard bow and quarter, the captain reluctantly consented to strike his colours, after having two men killed, and a lieutenant and seven wounded.

AMONG other individual instances of exertion, mention must not be omitted of lieutenant C. Boger of the *Gipsey*, of ten four-pounders and forty-two men, who captured an armed sloop off the north end of Gaudaloupe, called *Le Qui-proquo*, of eight six and nine pounders and eighty men. Lieutenant Dick of the *Melpomene*, with fifty-five volun-

THE republic of the Seven Isles, erected under the protection of the Russian and Ottoman emperors, was at the same time acknowledged: Malta, Gozo, and Comino, were to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it was agreed that the forces of his Britannic majesty should evacuate those possessions within three months after the exchange of the ratifications; but the stipulations were so numerous, and the arrangements so intricate, that this article has been productive of unceasing jealousies and misunderstandings.

THE French princes, in behalf of whom England appeared at one time to have armed, and for whose cause the kings of the continent pretended to have first taken the field, were left unnoticed; while the unfortunate house of Savoy, the dominions of which had been specifically guaranteed by a solemn treaty, was left to its fate.

WHEN this important subject was agitated in parliament, the opinions of the leading men in the house of commons were various; but a decided majority, acting in complete unison with the nation, declared unequivocally in favour of the measure. The members of the opposition bench, who had so long contended against a war, respecting the origin of which they were dissatisfied, on this occasion cordially united with the ministry, declaring that they preferred any peace to a contest, with the precise object of which they had hitherto been ignorant. The late chancellor of the exchequer also, who had inspired the nation with the hope of "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," to the utter astonishment of the multitude, also declared his assent to the terms which had been obtained: but although one of his associates appeared to be ennobled into silence, two of his late colleagues\*, in conformity to their original opinions, considered the peace as hollow and insidious, the terms as degrading and inadequate, and the whole transaction as equally disproportionate to the success of the war and unworthy of the character of the nation.

THUS ended one of the longest, most interesting, and most bloody contests, which modern times have witnessed. It is not a little singular that no one of the great objects originally

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\* Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham.

aimed at by any of the belligerent powers was obtained by an appeal to arms; while, on the contrary, those few nations which stood aloof during the struggle, derived immense benefits from their prudence, or good fortune. The vanity of Machiavelian statesmen ought to be mortified by the recollection, that no event has ever more notoriously belied their hopes and predictions; while those men who, reasoning from the analogies of nature and of history, calmly deduce effect from cause, and, under the name of philosophers, expose themselves to the suspicions and sometimes even to the proscriptions of ignorance and presumption clothed in the garb of authority, must be allowed to have possessed the rare merit of calculating the phases and foretelling the result of the revolutionary warfare.

THE treaties of Lunéville and Amiens, by changing the relative situations of the various states in this quarter of the globe, have forced Europe to assume a novel as well as an ominous aspect. The boasted balance of power is changed, and the political chart is henceforth to be calculated by a new scale.

Two of the northern powers, profiting by the contentions of the neighbouring states, have cultivated commerce, manufactures, and the arts of peace, in the midst of the most calamitous struggle, and derived immense benefits from those conflicts that have beggared nations and destroyed kingdoms. Sweden, stripped of the precious metals, and obliged to recur to the wretched expedient of leathern money, in consequence of the brilliant but destructive achievements of Charles XII. has increased her ships, her manufactures, and her commerce. Denmark also, by reaping the obvious advantages resulting from a politic neutrality, has added greatly to her prosperity; and the cities of Copenhagen and Altona, under the administration of a prince-regent, have received an immense accession of wealth. The cloud has passed away which threatened the navigation of the Sound; and the trade of the nations on its borders has been secured in case of a future contest by new and advantageous concessions.

RUSSIA, towering like a Colossus above the neighbouring states, has neither added to nor diminished the extent of her

dominions by the late conflict: but she feels a consciousness of her own power and preponderance; and while she acts even now, occasionally, as the mediator, and the umpire, of contending nations, bids fair to realise those gigantic projects of ambition which originated in the genius of Peter the Great. Alexander Paulowitch appears to be preparing a new destiny for that immense empire, at the same time that he is acquiring stability for his own government. By removing the feudal prejudices against commerce, he has opened a new source of wealth and industry for the nation; while aware, by the dire experience of a father and grandfather, of the evils as well as the dangers of despotism, he ensures the continuance of his own power by sharing it with the senate.

BUT, if the north of Europe was fortunate enough to be in some measure exempt from calamity, the south has been pregnant with changes. The Cisalpine republic, chiefly composed of territories dismembered from the house of Austria, has been at once created and protected by France; while the Venetian possessions on the continent are subjected in their turn, to the government of the cabinet of Vienna. Genoa, rescued from dependence by the wisdom and firmness of Andrew Doria, and once famous in the annals of war and of commerce, is now known under the ancient name of Liguria; while, by an express convention between Russia and the Porte, the settlements in the Ionian sea, recently subjugated by their arms, are permitted, in consequence of the jealousy of two of the most arbitrary governments in Europe, to assume the name and outward forms of a commonwealth. To add to this singularity, by a solecism in politics, it is expressly stipulated by treaty that the republic of the Seven Isles is to be at once free and dependent; to be regulated by no superior, and yet to be tributary to the grand-sultan\*.

THE prelate who has ascended the pontifical throne under the name of Pius VII. retains but a small portion of the patrimony of St. Peter, and in state and grandeur scarcely equals a

\* The sum of 75,000 piastres is to be transmitted annually to Constantinople by a solemn embassy.

cardinal during those times when the terrors of the triple crown appalled the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. Chiaromonti, more politic, more sage, and more humble, than his predecessor Braschi, is, at the same time, better acquainted with the spirit of the age in which he lives; and, in imitation of the primitive fathers of the church, knows how to bend like a willow beneath that storm, which would root up the opposing oak, and scatter its branches in the air.

THE situation of the house of Savoy, so prosperous during the early part of the preceding century, is peculiarly disastrous. Victor Amadeus III. after involving his dominions in an unnecessary and unfortunate contest, towards the close of a long and variegated reign endeavoured to find consolation in religion for the misfortunes occasioned by the want of policy and discernment! His eldest son, Charles Emanuel IV. overwhelmed with family misfortunes, and bereaved of his richest provinces, soon after his accession resigned all his pretensions to his brother Emanuel V. on whose head the crown of Sardinia is still permitted to totter. Disgusted with his fate, this prince, but little anxious to visit the unhealthy isle that constitutes at once his royalty and his territories, is content to live in Italy as a private gentleman; and, like Theodore Stanislaus, the prince who assumes the name of Louis XVIII. and his own unhappy relatives of the royal line of Stuart, seems destined to fill up the catalogue of unfortunate sovereigns.

THE situation of this monarch is wonderfully contrasted with that of Ferdinand IV. who, flying before an insurgent people and an invading enemy, scarcely deemed Palermo secure from the vengeance of the Parthenopean republic. Aided however by the martial spirit of an adventurous priest, shielded by the protection of Russia, and supported by the victorious fleets of England, he returned to his capital in the course of a few months; after annulling a solemn treaty entered into in his own name with his viceroy, he presented a new saint to the Lazzaroni, and threatened to annihilate the whole order of nobility from the golden book. Doomed to inevitable destruction by republican France, but spared by the consular government, he has cheerfully resigned a small portion of his dominions to obtain peace: but, acquiescing in his lot, he forgets

the cares that not unfrequently plant the pillow of royalty with thorns ; and, while hunting the wild boar in the neighbourhood of Caserta, or patiently angling for mullets in the bay of Naples, happily ceases to remember his exile in Sicily.

THE grand-duke of Tuscany, bereaved of Florence, Leghorn, and the adjacent territories, is now busily employed in searching the rent-rolls and monastic institutions of the German dignitaries for a compensation ; while France, which had sworn an immortal antipathy to kings and to Bourbons, has conveyed his dominions to a stranger, and invested the son-in-law of the king of Spain with the ensigns of royalty.

THE Ottoman Porte, notwithstanding the incurable ignorance of its governors, the deplorable neglect of science on the part of its generals, and the notorious deficiency of discipline among its troops, is still suffered to enjoy a nominal independence. The late war has made but little alteration in its situation : and Egypt, whether conquered by the French or liberated by the English, no longer seems inclined to supply Constantinople either with corn or treasure. Incapable of chastising the Mamelukes in Africa, or of subduing the rebel bashaws in Europe ; and resorting to chicanery, duplicity, and treachery, the usual resources of weak and declining states ; this once potent empire is less indebted for its existence to the forbearance, than to the unceasing jealousies, of the surrounding nations. The epoch is not far distant, however, when the successors of Selim III. will be forced to cross the Bosphorus of Thrace, and the Turks once more, perhaps, become a pastoral tribe amidst the plains of Asia.

NOR must mention be wholly omitted of another quarter of the world. The new Continent, although exposed by turns to the spoliations of the principal maritime powers, has found means to preserve a prudent if not a dignified neutrality, amid the convulsions of the ancient world. Unmoved by the shock of nations, the adopted land of Penn, and the native soil of Franklin and Washington, calmly pursues its silent but successful career, and beholds its population nearly doubled at the end of every second lustre. The fates are preparing an exalted destiny for this nation, or rather this congeries of rising empires, which even in its cradle contended

with the serpents that assailed its infancy, and now, invigorated almost into manhood, is ready, if prompted by necessity, to oppose the many-headed hydra at the sight of which Europe turns pale. The arts and sciences, ever following in the train of freedom, will soon enoble those immense forests which have hitherto only resounded with the barbarous shouts of war and the chacé ; and when the sun of liberty sets to Europe, that luminary may perhaps still cheer with his departing beams a land washed on one side by the waves of the subject Atlantic, and enriched on another by the Mississippi, then become a tributary stream.

A CONSIDERABLE period must elapse before Austria can recover from a long and disastrous war, bequeathed as a patrimony to Francis II. by the emperor Leopold his father. The acquisition of Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, affords but an inadequate compensation for the defeat of so many armies, the aggrandisement of a rival house, and the loss of Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Netherlands.

ON the other hand, the king of Prussia, by maintaining the neutrality of the north of Germany, and taking advantage of passing events, has enabled a crown so lately ducal to rival the splendor of the imperial diadem. Even the father of Frederick-William the Second, although a slave to his pleasures towards the latter end of his reign, did not forget the ruling maxims of the house of Brandenburg ; and the present protector of the Germanic liberties will carve out a sufficient indemnification for the loss of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, in the more contiguous territories of some of the ecclesiastical co-estates.

IN return for the immense sacrifices made by Charles IV. one prince, nearly allied to the house of Bourbon, has been permitted to sit on the throne of modern Tuscany, now recognised as a kingdom under the ancient name of Etruria, while another of that race is still permitted to sway the sceptre of the Two Sicilies. It is but little more than a century since Spain acquired a new world for herself in America, and appeared at the same time to regulate the destiny of Europe. But the lustre of the ancient monarchy appears of late to have been clouded ; and that kingdom which,

in every sea, and successful in every naval battle ; the capture of near five hundred men-of-war, of which upwards of eighty were ships of the line, fully attests this memorable fact, and exhibits nobler trophies than were ever won before by any other nation. Nor was any quarter of the globe exempt from her conquests. In America, she acquired Tobago, part of St. Domingo, the whole of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadalupe, from the French ; Trinidad from the Spaniards ; Demerary, Issequibo, Surinam, Curacoa, Berbice, and St. Eustatia, from the Dutch. In the East Indies, Pondicherry, Malacca, Ceylon, Amboyna, and Banda, yielded either to her arms or influence. In Africa, Goree, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and Egypt, by turns confessed the sway of the conqueror ; while in Europe, Toulon, Minorca, Corsica, and Malta, either surrendered by capitulation, or were subjugated by force.

SCARCELY any state in want of treasure or assistance, but was either supplied with the wealth, or protected by the fleets and armies, of this nation ; and no less than two emperors, three kings, one queen, with a multitude of petty but independent princes, were occasionally ranked among her subsidiaries.

IN addition to this, and by a rare instance of good fortune hitherto unexampled in any history, although the manufactures of England drooped, and many of her artisans were forced by dire necessity to wield those arms they had before fabricated, yet her commerce flourished and even increased during the war.

THIS tide of prosperity, however, has been productive of but little permanent advantage ; for after the expenditure of at least one hundred and fifty thousand lives and some hundreds of millions of money, the island of Ceylon in the Indian, and that of Trinidad in the Atlantic, ocean, are all that remain of her numerous conquests : nor ought it to be forgotten, that one of her allies has been stripped of his dominions on the continent ; another has been driven into exile ; and that the rest have consented to the most humiliating sacrifices to obtain safety and peace.

EVER prepared to avenge insulted honour, or redress national wrongs, it is to be hoped, that Britain will continue to combat by means of the same arms which have so frequently

ensured success ; and that with the extended trident of Neptune she will, as before, beat down the boasted spear of Minerva.

BUT, with these exceptions alone, it is her interest to sacrifice at the altar of peace ; to ply the loom and the shuttle ; to cultivate the surface of the earth for the purposes of agriculture ; to raise the minerals from its bowels for the service of social life ; to unbend the sail of commerce to the gale ; to cover the ocean with her fleets ; and never to engage in any but a just, necessary, and popular war, the aim of which is defined, and the object attainable.

“ I. That the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, had, by their heroic conduct in Egypt on the memorable 21st of March, 1801, nobly maintained the hereditary glory of the Caledonian name; and that, as an honorary testimony of the applause and admiration of the society, a medal is to be struck, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, to perpetuate their highly distinguished and gallant achievement.

“ II. That one of those medals is to be presented to every officer and soldier now surviving, with the name of each inscribed, and also to the lineal descendant of every one who fell on that day, inscribed with the name of the fallen hero. It may be remarked, that the love of glory is the most striking passion of the human heart. All that the hero asks, in return for his efforts and his toils, is that his fame be celebrated; that the glory of his name be united with the merit of his actions. His soul swells with delight by the habitual consciousness, that the attention of a great number of men is directed towards him. How appropriate then is the measure now proposed! It will be considered in the families of these brave men as an inestimable inheritance of glory, carrying down the tide of time, to ages yet unknown, the illustrious deeds of that day.

“ III. That an elegant and characteristic cup (of the value of one hundred guineas,) with suitable devices, be presented to the mess of the regiment; that thus, even in their convivial hours, the achievement of the 21st of March may never be forgotten.

“ IV. That a voluntary subscription be immediately opened among the members of the society for defraying the expences that may attend the same; and that each subscriber of two guineas be entitled to one silver medal; subscribers of five guineas to two silver medals; and subscribers of ten guineas and upwards to three silver medals.

“ V. That a committee be appointed to carry the above resolutions into immediate execution, composed of the following noblemen and gentlemen: his grace the duke of Athol, the right hon. the earl of Breadalbane, the right hon. C. F. Greville, sir Hector Munro, K. B. sir John M. Murray, bart. sir John Sinclair, bart. John Mc. Arthur, esq. George Mackenzie, esq. John Grant, esq. and the secretary.”

After this serjeant Sinclair was sent for, and delivered a narrative, of which the following is the substance:

“ That the 42d regiment of Highlanders, forming the right wing of the British army, having the 28th regiment a little on their right, advanced about two hundred yards, were, on the morning of the 21st of March last, and before daylight, attacked by three bodies of French infantry, who, in driving in the pickets, cheered and pushed on with great impetuosity. A French corps, bearing the name of ‘ Invincibles,’ soon got between the 28th regiment and the 42d, situated as already noticed. Here the battle became warm and furious, and the

French had succeeded, before day-light, in turning, or rather throwing the British right flank into confusion. At day-light, the body of Invincibles, who had a little while before engaged in front, was discovered to have passed beyond the rear of the 42d regiment. This latter corps instantly changed its front, and attacked the Invincibles with great spirit; insomuch that, in a very short time, the greatest part were cut to pieces: the remainder gave way, and were driven to take refuge in an old ruin, or castle, on the right flank. On being followed up by the Highlanders, the remainder of the Invincible corps called out for mercy, and many of them immediately surrendered. At this instant colonel Alexander Stewart, of the 42d, who was present, went to the body of the regiment, when major Stirling, of the same corps, followed by serjeant Sinclair, went up to the French officer bearing the Invincible standard, and desired him instantly to deliver it up with his sword. On his refusal, the major struck him across the head with the flat of his sword, and snatched the standard forcibly from him. The Frenchman then threw his sword on the ground, exclaiming 'Vive la République!' Serjeant Sinclair picked up his sword, and major Stirling delivered to him the Invincible standard, directing him at the same time to take care of it, and to station himself by a four-pounder field-piece which had been taken by the 42d regiment. At this post serjeant Sinclair remained for upwards of one hour, in charge of the colours, and protecting the four-pounder, when a body of French cavalry (about three hundred) advanced in full charge to the spot; and the officer, in passing, made two cuts at him; the one cut through his bonnet, and the second wounded the serjeant in the neck, after cutting through half of a thick club of hair, near the tie, and his neckcloths, having fortunately two on that day. Stunned by the blow, and thus cut, he lay for some time on the sand in a state of insensibility; and on having recovered, he found himself alone, and the French cavalry in confusion, having been repulsed in their attack; being still in possession of the French officer's sword and his own. He could not, however, on looking round, find either the French standard or his bonnet. He therefore, in pushing to the left, where the regiment was engaged, met with six soldiers of the French cavalry dismounted, whom he escorted as prisoners to the right of the 42d regiment, where they were taken care of by Dillon's corps. While conducting these prisoners, he perceived a soldier of general Stewart's foreign corps carrying into the rear the Invincible standard, which he had picked up while serjeant Sinclair lay as already noticed. The left wing of the French, which had been put to the rout, at this time began to rally, when serjeant Sinclair, finding a wounded soldier's musket, fired at this third attack no less than fifteen rounds. He thinks that the right wing of the British army was in action a full hour after this last attack, until the French army was completely

defeated. Being asked by one member of the society in particular, how he escaped with so little injury from such a perilous situation ? he modestly replied, ' That he had always put his trust in God, and that God alone could have protected him amidst such imminent dangers.'

" Serjeant Sinclair is an athletic young man, about six feet high. The serjeant having retired amidst the plaudits of the company, the glass, enlivened with the song, went round ; and every gentleman departed highly gratified by the proceedings of the evening. It was previously moved and agreed to, that, in commemoration of the battle of the 21st of March, the third monthly meeting of the society shall be held on that day annually ; but falling this year on a Sunday, it will of course take place on the day following."

In opposition to this, Mr. Cobbet, after investigating this transaction with considerable pains and expence, has published the following particulars, in his ' Weekly Political Register :'

" Antoine Lutz is the son of Gregoire Lutz, of Rosheim in Alsace, where Antoine was born the 5th of July, 1777. Gregoire Lutz was a vineyard-labourer, and had, besides this son, two other sons and a daughter. In 1792 the father and family emigrated, with many other persons, into Germany, to avoid the requisitions and other persecutions of the republicans ; but, sometime previous to this emigration, Antoine was taken in requisition, and sent to join the 13th regiment of foot, then serving in the army of the Rhine. He served in this regiment about three months, when he got away and returned to his father's, where he remained seven weeks, at the end of which time a party of French cavalry came after him, and carried him back to the regiment ; but he was not punished for his elopement. He remained with the regiment nine months, during which time he was in two battles, at no great distance from Landau. In July, 1794 (the first fair opportunity he had,) he escaped from the republicans, and went over to the army of the prince of Condé, which then lay at and about Fribourg. He enlisted in the legion de Mirabeau. During the time he was in the army de Condé he was ten times in battle. He was wounded slightly in the knee by a musket-ball in the second of these battles. In 1797, the army of Condé being in part disbanded, and the soldiers having liberty to choose amongst the allies what service they would go to, Lutz chose the Russian service, and joined the legion of Thomas at Lutzcow, in Polish Russia. Here he remained four months, and then was exchanged to the Austrian regiment of Green Laudon, which then lay at Limburgh in Gallicia, with a detachment of two companies of which regiment he went into Italy in 1799, joined the army of prince Charles near Verona, and, in the first engagement after his joining, was taken by the army of Moreau at Castel Nuova. He was sent prisoner to Cremona, where he saw a French soldier who had known him in the republican service. Fearing

that this man would inform against him, he escaped from Cremona to Milan, where, with about two hundred and twenty-five German soldiers, he was kidnapped by the Spaniards, and conveyed to Genoa: there he was put on board a ship bound to Barcelona in Old Spain. On the 22d of May, 1799, the ship was taken by an English cutter, and carried into Minorca, where, on the 27th of May in the same year, he enlisted into general Stuart's corps, now the Queen's German regiment, which regiment having embarked on the 29th of August, 1800, and having touched successively at Gibraltar, off Cadiz, on the coast of Barbary, at Malta, and at Marmora, arrived at Aboukir, and landed there on the 8th of March, 1801, but without being engaged with the enemy till the 21st of the same month. On that memorable day, the Queen's German regiment, the regiment of Dillon, and that of De Rolle, forming what general Hutchinson calls the foreign brigade, and commanded by general Stuart, composed a sort of reserve, the Queen's German regiment being upon the right of the brigade, and nearest to the 42d regiment, who led the attack. Soon after the battle began, which was before day-light, the 42d having had to meet the violent and desperate effort of the French, were thrown into confusion, which induced general Stuart to push on his brigade to their assistance. So complete was the confusion of the 42d, so entirely were they broken and dispersed, that, when the German regiment came up, many of the men of the 42d fell into the ranks of the German regiment by ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, &c. and actually fought there to the end of the engagement. The Queen's German regiment began by a well-directed and most dreadful fire, by files, at the distance of about forty yards from the front rank of the French infantry; but, as both sides kept advancing, an instant brought them to within musket length of each other. The battle now became extremely furious and bloody; some were firing, others were fighting with the bayonet, and others with the butt-ends of their muskets; and this too at a time when the morning afforded but just light enough to distinguish one man from another. In about a quarter of an hour after the Queen's German regiment had been at close quarters thus, the French began to retreat, and were pursued by the Germans for about forty or fifty yards, when general Stewart, perceiving the enemy to be covered by their cannon and other artillery, which kept up a constant fire from some heights towards which the fugitives were approaching, ordered his men to halt. In this pursuit, however, the irregularity of which every reader may easily conceive, some soldiers of the Queen's German regiment, more active and more eager than the rest, ran rather forward after the enemy. Amongst these was Anthony Lutz, who, having got so close as within about eight paces of the officer who carried the Invincible standard, and who was a few yards behind his flying soldiers, he shot him with his musket in the back. The officer

fell forward upon his face. Lutz, perceiving him fall, reloaded his musket, went and took up the standard, and was about to cut the gold epaulets from the officer's coat ; but the tremendous fire from the French batteries, and more particularly the appearance of a body of the enemy's horse, induced him to make off as fast as he could. He had not gone far from the spot where the officer lay, before he found it necessary, in order to avoid a party of French horse, to throw himself into a hollow place, and lie down as if he were dead, covering the standard as well as he could with his body. This party of cavalry having overlooked him, he got up, and was hastening towards his regiment, when two French dragoons rode towards him, one of whom shot at him with a pistol ; upon which Lutz threw down the standard, shot at the dragoon, and, missing him, killed his horse. The other dragoon, receiving, as Lutz thinks, a shot from another quarter, rode off. The wounded horse fell ; his rider, whose foot was entangled in the stirrup, begged his life, and presented Lutz the butt of his pistol, in token of submission. Lutz spared his life, went and took up the standard, and thus, in the midst of this bloody battle (for the heavy charge of the French cavalry had not yet been made,) did he return to his regiment, with the enemy's colours in one hand, and a prisoner of war in the other. Thus he presented himself to his officer, lieutenant Moncrieff (whom I have since conversed with, and who pledges his honour for the correctness of this part of the statement,) offering him the standard—"No, my brave fellow," said the lieutenant (giving him at the same time a dollar, which was all the money he had about him,) "the standard is yours, and I will not rob you of it. Go and carry it instantly to head-quarters, and take your prisoner with you." This order Lutz obeyed. He lodged his prisoner with an officer of the provost, and carried the standard to the tent of the commander in chief, where he delivered it into the hands of the assistant adjutant-general.

Such is the narrative of Lutz, as taken down by me, from his own mouth, and as fully confirmed (as far as relates to the bringing in of the standard) by lieutenant Moncrieff.—I now beg the reader's attention to some documents a little more authentic than the narrative of the modest serjeant Sinclair, and the no less modest representation of Mr. Ker Porter and his Panorama. I shall begin with an order or two relative to the conduct of the whole of the foreign brigade, and particularly that of the Queen's German regiment, which corps, it appears to me, has, from first to last, been studiously kept in the background, though it certainly was in the front of the battle.

*Extract from the General Orders of the Army, 24th March,  
1801.*

The support given to the reserve by brigadier-general Stuart

and the foreign brigade, was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate issue of that brilliant day.

*Extract from the Brigade Orders of General Stuart's Brigade, 25th March, 1801.*

It was with the most heartfelt satisfaction that the brigadier-general contemplated in yesterday's general orders the honourable reward offered to the brigade in the flattering testimony of the commander in chief's approbation of their conduct in the action of the 21st. Sincerely and warmly attached to each corps from long and peculiar circumstances of connection, the brigadier-general acknowledges his own obligations to their exact obedience and discipline; and he cannot but participate with them in the credit of having rendered themselves conspicuous on a day which, independently of the glorious events which have so recently preceded, must ever add lustre to the character of a British army.—Regret for the loss of those brave men who fell is a tribute due to their worth; and for none can the brigadier-general sympathize more fully with the brigade than for that of his late esteemed and valuable brigadier-major.

The following documents relate solely to Lutz and the standard, and I beg the reader to peruse them with attention.

*Copy of a Certificate given by the Adjutant-General's Directions to Anthony Lutz, Private Soldier in the Regiment of Minorca, or Stuart.*

I do hereby certify, that Anthony Lutz, private soldier in the regiment of Minorca or Stuart, did on the 21st of March, 1801 (during the action between the English and French armies commanded by sir Ralph Abercromby and the French general in chief Menou, on the above day, within three miles of Alexandria) take from the enemy a standard, which bore several marks of honourable distinction, such as the 'passage of the Piava,' and 'Tagliamento,' when under Bonaparte in Italy, and in the centre of which is a bugle horn within a wreath of laurel. I do also certify, that the said Anthony Lutz brought the standard to the head-quarters of his excellency sir Ralph Abercromby, where he delivered it into my hands; when he, at the same time, received from me, by order, a gratuity of twenty dollars, for so signal an instance of good conduct. And I do further certify, that I forwarded the standard, thus taken by the above Anthony Lutz, to sir Ralph Abercromby, then ill of his wounds in his majesty's ship, Foudroyant; that his excellency received it accordingly, and that it is now in our pos-

session.—Given under my hand, at the adjutant-general's quarters in the camp before Alexandria, this 3d day of April, 1801.

(Signed) JNO. M'DONALD, Assist. Adjut.-General.

*Copy of a Regimental Order, in the Regiment of Minorca, or Stuart, now called the Queen's German Regiment, 4th April, 1801.*

Private Anthony Lutz, who took the standard from the enemy, on the 21st of last month, is directed to wear the representation of a standard (according to the model prescribed by the brigadier-general,) as a mark of his good behaviour, on his right arm\* :—and the brigadier-general notifies, that, as soon as the regiment is in an established quarter, he will institute a valuable badge, in a certain proportion per company, to be worn by such men as shall have been proved, upon sufficient testimony, to have distinguished themselves by acts of valour, or by personal instances of meritorious service ; and officers are, on this account, to make note of the conduct of individuals.

—\*—\*—\*—  
D. PAGE 539.

*The definitive Treaty of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty, and the French Republic, his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic, signed at Amiens, the 27th Day of March, 1802.*

Hrs majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the first consul of the French republic in the name of the French people, being animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of peace, in the preliminary articles signed at London the 1st of October, 1801 (9th Vendemaire, year 10.)

And as by the 15th article of the said preliminaries it has been stipulated that plenipotentiaries should be named on each side, who should proceed to Amiens, for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers :

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named for his plenipotentiary the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most illustrious order of the Garter, privy counsellor to his majesty, general of his armies, &c. the

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\* The badge was, by a subsequent order, removed from the arm to the left breast.

first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, the citizen Joseph Bonaparte, counsellor of state ; his majesty the king of Spain and the Indies, and the government of the Batavian republic, have named for their plenipotentiaries, *videlicet*, his catholic majesty don Joseph Nicholas d'Azara, his counsellor of state, knight of the great cross of the order of Charles III. ambassador extraordinary to the French republic, &c. and the government of the Batavian republic Roger John Schimmelpenninck, their ambassador extraordinary to the French republic ; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, which are transcribed at the end of the present treaty, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the one part; and the French republic, his majesty the king of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the other part. The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their states a perfect harmony, and without allowing, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or by land, to be committed for any cause, or under any pretence, whatsoever.

They shall carefully avoid every thing which might hereafter affect the union happily re-established, and they shall not afford any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

II. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and on paying the debts which they have contracted during their captivity. Each contracting party shall respectively discharge the advances which have been made by any of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. For this purpose a commission shall be appointed by agreement, which shall be specially charged to ascertain and regulate the compensation which may be due to either of the contracting powers. The time and place where the commissioners, who shall be charged with the execution of this article, shall assemble, shall also be fixed upon by agreement ; and the said commissioners shall take into account the expences occasioned not only by the prisoners of the respective nations, but also by the foreign troops, who, before they were made prisoners, were in the pay or at the disposal of any of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and her allies, namely, his catholic majesty and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which had been occupied or conquered

by the British forces in the course of the war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon.

IV. His catholic majesty cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty, to his Britannic majesty, the island of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes and guarantees, in full right and sovereignty, to his Britannic majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged, before the war, to the republic of the United Provinces, or to their East-India company.

VI. The Cape of Good Hope remains in full sovereignty to the Batavian republic, as it was before the war.

The ships of every description belonging to the other contracting parties shall have the right to put in there, and to purchase such supplies as they may stand in need of, as heretofore, without paying any other duties than those to which the ships of the Batavian republic are subjected.

VII. The territories and possessions of her most faithful majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the commencement of the war.

Nevertheless, the limits of French and Portuguese Guiana shall be determined by the river Arawari, which falls into the ocean below North Cape, near the isle Neuve, and the island of Penitence, about a degree and one third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawari, from that of its mouths which is at the greatest distance from the North Cape to its source, and thence in a direct line from its source, to the river Branco, towards the west. The northern bank of the river Arawari, from its mouth to its source, and the lands which are situated to the north of the line of the limits above fixed, shall consequently belong in full sovereignty to the French republic. The southern bank of the said river from its source, and all the lands to the southward of the said line of demarkation, shall belong to her most faithful majesty. The navigation of the river Arawari shall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the settlement of their frontiers in Europe, shall however be executed, conformably to the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights, of the Ottoman Porte, are hereby maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Islands is hereby acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and shall be held by it upon the same conditions on which the order held them previous to the war, and under the following stipulations:

1. The knights of the order, whose *langues* shall continue to subsist after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as that exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general chapter, and shall proceed to the election of a grand master, to be chosen from amongst the natives of those nations which preserve *langues*, if no such election have been already made since the exchange of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace. It is understood that an election which shall have been made subsequent to that period, shall alone be considered as valid, to the exclusion of every other which shall have taken place at any time previous to the said period.

2. The governments of Great Britain and the French republic, being desirous of placing the order of St. John, and the island of Malta, in a state of entire independence on each of those powers, do agree, that there shall be henceforth no English nor French *langues*; and that no individual belonging to either of the said powers shall be admissible into the order.

3. A Maltese *langue* shall be established, to be supported out of the land revenues and commercial duties of the island. There shall be dignities, with appointments, and an *Auberge*, appropriated to this *langue*; no proofs of nobility shall be necessary for the admission of knights of the said *langue*; they shall be competent to hold every office, and to enjoy every privilege, in the like manner as the knights of the other *langues*. The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the government of the island, shall be filled at least in the proportion of one half by native inhabitants of Malta, Goza, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannic majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if it can be done: at that period the island shall be delivered up to the order in the state in which it now is, provided that the grand master, or commissioners fully empowered according to the statutes of the order, be upon the island to receive possession; and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, as hereafter stipulated, shall be arrived there.

5. The garrison of the island shall, at all times, consist at least one half of native Maltese; and the order shall have the liberty of recruiting for the remainder of the garrison from the natives of those countries only that shall continue to possess *langues*. The native Maltese troops shall be officered by Maltese: the supreme command of the garrison, as well as the appointment of the officers, shall be invested in the grand master of the order: and he shall not be at liberty to divest himself of it, even for a time, except in favour of a knight of the order, and in consequence of the opinion of the council of the order.

6. The independence of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

7. The perpetual neutrality of the order and of the island of Malta, and its dependencies, is hereby declared.

8. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall pay equal and moderate duties. These duties shall be applied to the support of the Maltese langue, in the manner specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establishments of the island, and to that of a Lazaretto, open to all flags.

9. The Barbary States are excepted from the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be made by the Contracting Parties, the system of hostility which subsists between the said Barbary States, the Order of St. John, and the Powers possessing langues or taking part in the formation of them, shall be terminated.

10. The Order shall be governed, both in spiritual and temporal matters, by the same statutes that were in force at the time when the Knights quitted the island, so far as the same shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty.

11. The stipulations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the order, in the customary manner. And the grand master (or, if he should not be in the island at the time of its restitution to the order, his representative,) as well as his successors, shall be bound to make oath to observe them punctually.

12. His Sicilian Majesty shall be invited to furnish two thousand men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison for the several fortresses upon the island. This force shall remain there for one year, from the period of the restitution of the island to the knights; after the expiration of which term, if the order of St. John shall not, in the opinion of the guaranteeing powers, have raised a sufficient force to garrison the island and its dependencies, in the manner proposed in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops shall remain, until they shall be relieved by another force judged to be sufficient by the said powers.

13. The several powers specified in paragraph 6, *videlicet*, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present arrangement.

XI. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory; the English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present treaty, except where otherwise expressly provided for, shall take place in Europe within one month, in

the continent and seas of America and of Africa in three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months, after the ratification of the present definitive treaty.

XIII. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may have been at the time of the signature of the preliminary treaty; and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that, in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of this present treaty, for the purpose of disposing of their property acquired and possessed either before or during the war; in which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege is granted in the countries restored to all those, whether inhabitants or others, who shall have made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed, that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in their persons or properties, under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to any of the contracting powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the present treaty.

XIV. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of whatever description, belonging to any of the contracting powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this definitive treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals the subjects or citizens of any of the contracting powers respectively, against individuals subjects or citizens of any of the others, for rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made.

XV. The fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and of the adjacent islands, and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are replaced on the same footing on which they were previous to the war; the French fishermen and the inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon shall have the privilege of cutting such wood as they may stand in need of in the bays of Fortune and Despair, for the space of one year, from the date of the notification of the present treaty.

XVI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may have been made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may have been taken in the British Channel, and in the North Sea, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary islands as far as the equator; and, lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers, and other agents of the contracting powers, shall enjoy respectively, in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which public agents of the same class enjoyed previous to the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the republic formerly called the republic of the United Provinces, and now the Batavian republic, having suffered losses there, as well in private property as in consequence of the change of constitution adopted in that country, an adequate compensation shall be procured for the said branch of the house of Nassau for the said losses.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the ally of his Britannic majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession thereto in the shortest delay possible.

XX. It is agreed, that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made by them respectively, or by their ministers or officers duly authorised to make the same, deliver up to justice persons accused of crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall be done only when the evidence of the criminality shall be so authenticated, as that the laws of the country where the person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed. The expences of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition. It is understood that this article does not regard in any manner crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe sincerely and *bona fide* all the articles contained in the present treaty, and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects or citizens; and the said

contracting parties generally and reciprocally guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties in thirty days, or sooner, if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present definitive treaty, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two ; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French republic.

|         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| (L. S.) | CORNWALLIS.              |
| (L. S.) | JOSEPH BONAPARTE.        |
| (L. S.) | J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.    |
| (L. S.) | R. J. SCHIMMELPFENNINCK. |

*Separate Article.*

IT is agreed, that the omission of some titles, which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed, that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present treaty shall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used : and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, powers which are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with ; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therin observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two ; the sixth Germinal, year ten of the French republic.

|         |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| (L. S.) | CORNWALLIS.              |
| (L. S.) | JOSEPH BONAPARTE.        |
| (L. S.) | J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.    |
| (L. S.) | R. J. SCHIMMELPFENNINCK. |

*To the Copy of the Definitive Treaty published in the Dutch Papers is added a separate Convention entered into between the French and Batavian Plenipotentiaries, to the following Effect :*

THE undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood, that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the house of Nassau, in the eighteenth article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid eighteenth article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

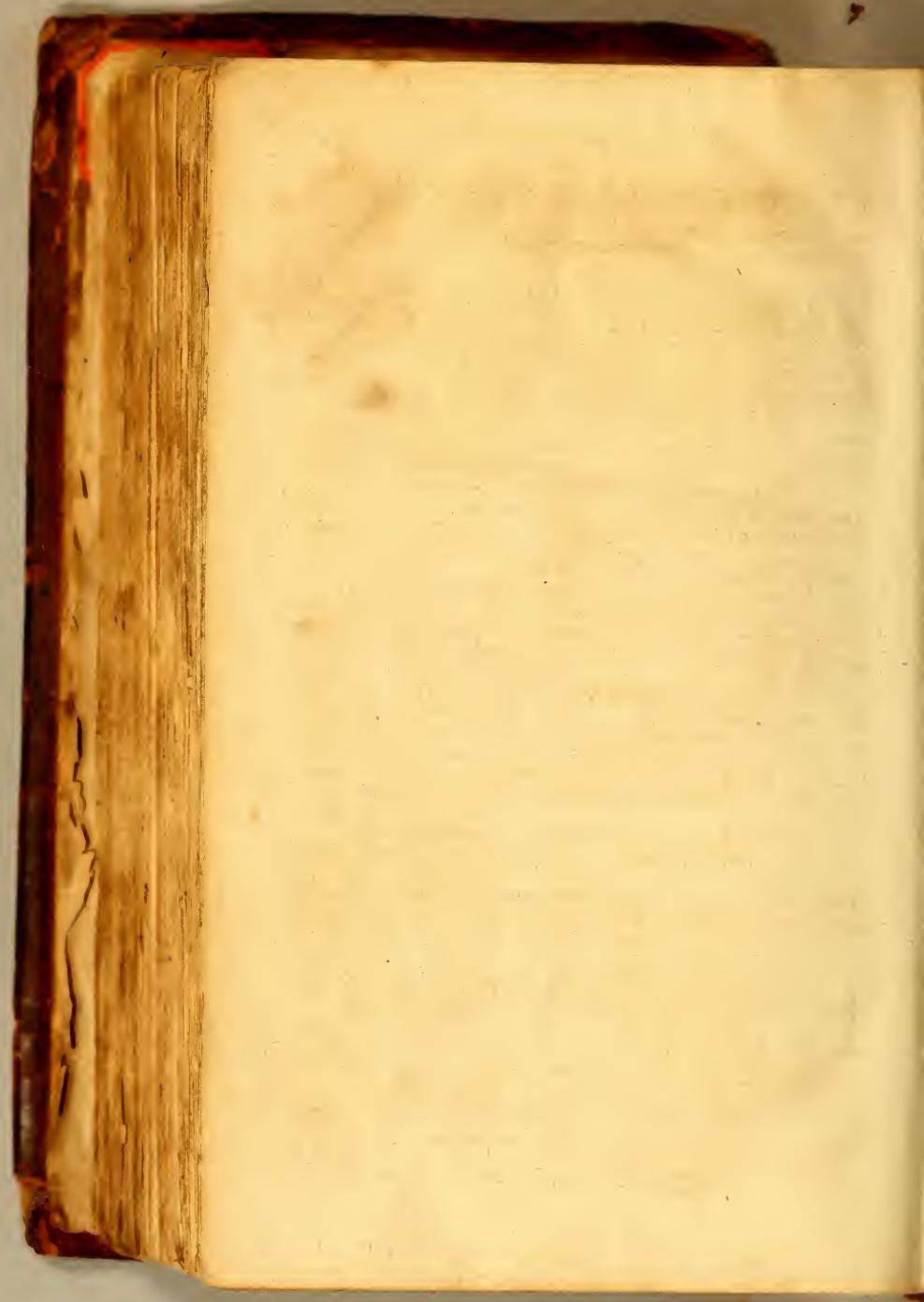
J. BONAPARTE.

R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

—\*—  
E. PAGE 544.

THE king of Naples, like his brother the king of Spain, and all the princes of that branch of the house of Bourbon, is undoubtedly attached to the sports of the field. I apprehend, however, that I have omitted to do justice to the talents of the former monarch, several of whose private and confidential letters have been lately submitted to my perusal by one person of distinction, while the communications of another, who has lived in great intimacy with his majesty, enable me to assert that the world has been grossly deceived as to his abilities.

In addition to this, it may not be unnecessary to state here, that no prince on the continent ever evinced such an implicit attachment to England. This was fully exemplified in the case of admiral lord Nelson, who was invested with a degree of power at Naples never before enjoyed by a foreigner, or even by a subject.



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